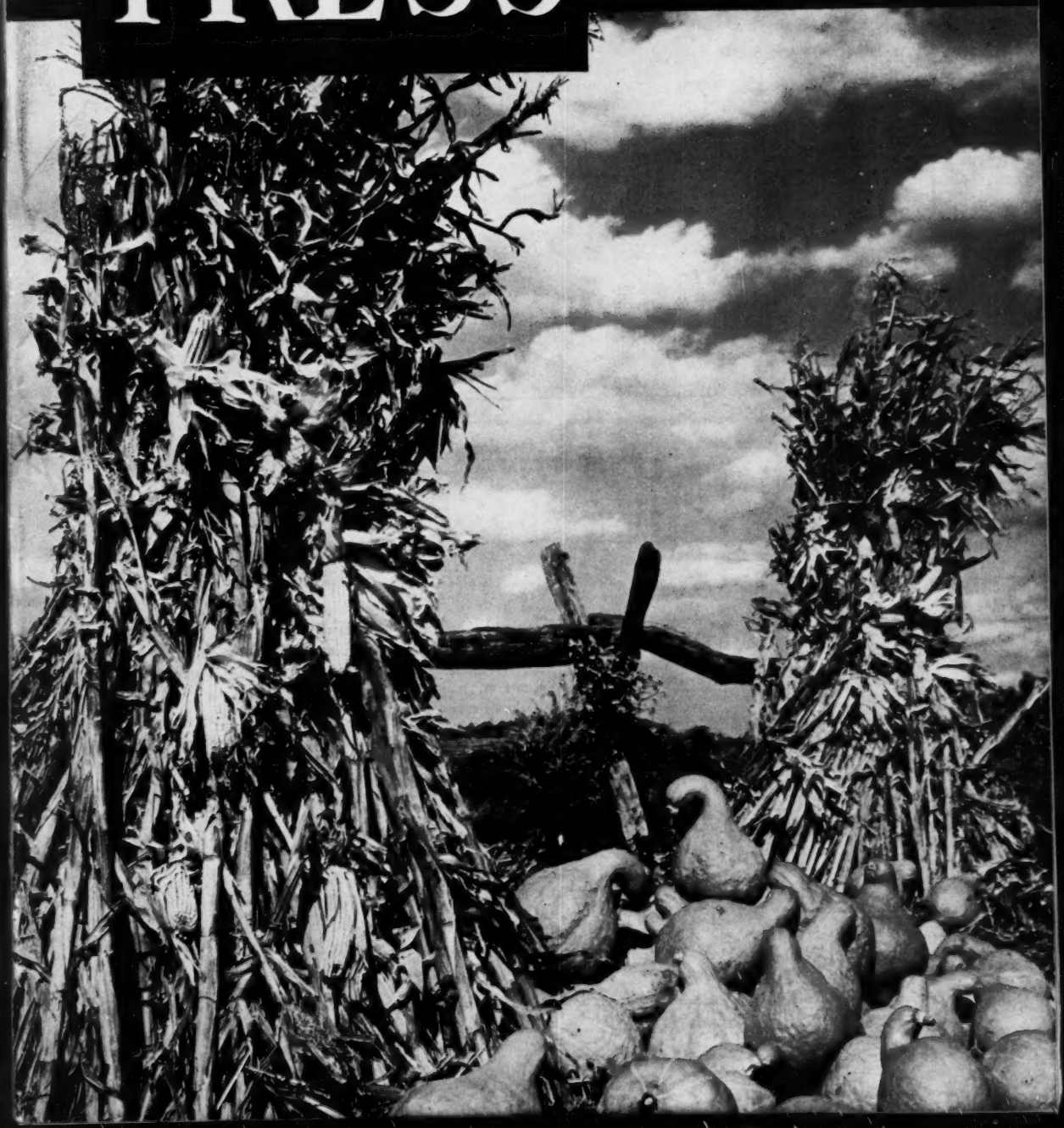
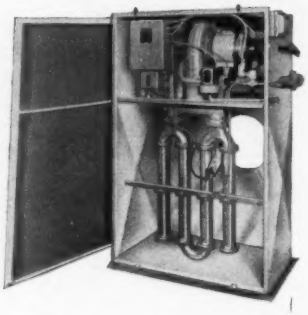
PRESS

52nd YEAR

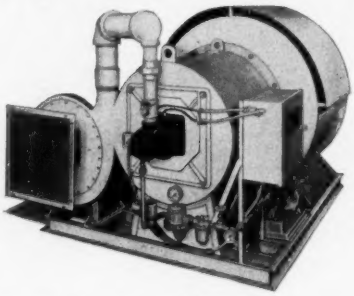


NEW LUMMUS GAS and OIL HEATING UNITS



AUTOMATIC GAS BURNER

Lights automatically when dryer fans are started. Temperature holds at level set, remote controlled if desired. Mixture of gas and air automatically correct at every temperature. Made in 1 million and 2 million BTU capacities. Uses natural, or butane gas.



OIL FIRED FURNACE

Will burn practically all grades of free-flowing oil that do not require pre-heating. Automatic igniter. Automatic cut-off. Correct mixture at every range.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

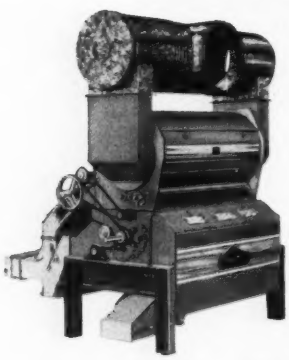
Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

DALLAS, TEXAS **COLUMBUS, GA.** **MEMPHIS, TENN.**

More Than 1800

CONTINENTAL Lint Cleaners

Now in Service



Latest and the greatest addition to Continental's complete, time-tested line of gin machinery is this Lint Cleaner, first manufactured for the market in 1948. It has filled a longfelt need for a cleaner that would reduce to a minimum the margin between hand-picked and mechanically gathered cotton.

Improves any grade of cotton regardless of trash content.

Removes motes, hulls, leaf particles with maximum efficiency.

Consumes very little power.

Write for Bulletin 202 giving detailed description.

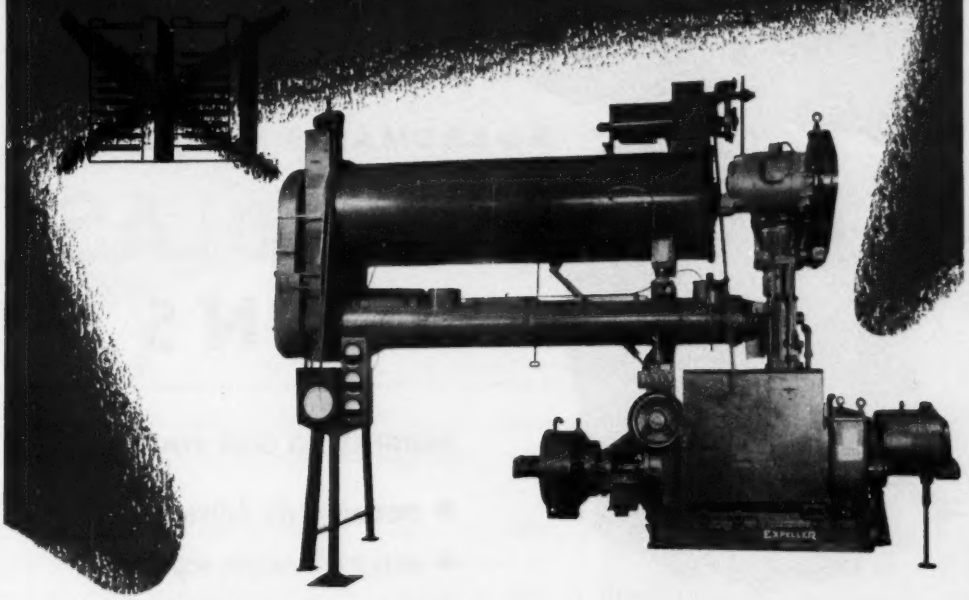
CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • *DALLAS* • *MEMPHIS*

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

Thousands of dollars SAVED



by changing to EXPELLERS*

The number of oil millers who have converted to Expellers or have expanded their Expeller operations in the past few years is truly impressive. The reasons are many, but most important, EXPELLERS CREATE BIG SAVINGS in labor and production yields. Labor is a large cost item in any oil mill today. A battery of Expellers can be operated by a minimum of labor . . . one or two men keep all the presses running. Expellers produce a lower residual oil content, too. This means additional income which shows up on the profit side of the oil miller's ledger. Be sure you get the facts from Anderson before you buy any extraction equipment. Through the years, Anderson developments have stimulated the oil milling industry to ever-higher standards of quality and efficiency. Outline your extraction equipment problem to us before you buy. Write today for cost data between Expellers and your present operations.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY
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EXPELLERS* • SOLVENT EXTRACTION • EXSOLEX*
World's Largest Suppliers of Extraction Equipment

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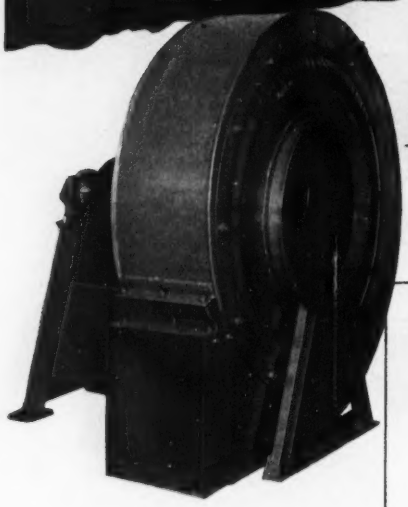
BOARDMAN'S CENTRIFUGAL SUPERBLAST FANS



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- maximum air delivery
- increased suction capacity
- high mechanical efficiency
- smooth operation
- less damage from vibration
- longer life

Other Boardman Products Include:

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PORTA-LOADERS
(Portable Seed Loaders)

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PNEUMATIC SEED CLEANERS

Look at all these features! It's no wonder Boardman's Superblast Fans rate so high! Their ability to resist wear and abrasive materials conveyed in the air blast is one feature alone which makes them the ideal centrifugal fans for the industry.

Superblast Fans are made in two distinct types; the "Special" with cast iron sectional scroll; and the "Standard" (shown here) with two-piece, ten-gauge steel scroll. Superblast Fans are so designed that any worn or damaged part can be quickly and economically replaced. Parts are available in jobbers' stocks.

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. PHONE 6-5435

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on this continent in the last ten years,

ING SCREW PRESSES FOR PRE-PRESSING

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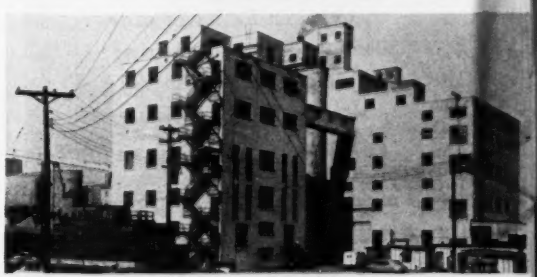
. . . **have specified** FRENCH SCREW PRESSES because of their simplicity, large capacity, and ruggedness.

and,

FRENCH BASKET EXTRACTORS because of their ability to handle all types of materials, pre-pressed or direct extracted, without excessive fines common to other systems and because of their enviable record for reliability and excellence of engineering workmanship, leading to uninterrupted and extremely safe operation.

The French Basket Extractor will perform efficiently when the going gets tough and others fail.

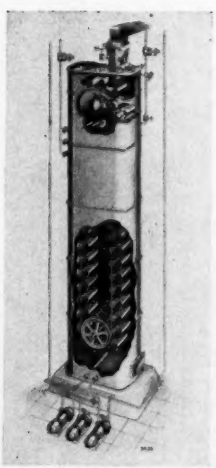
Minnesota Linseed Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1947—18 French Screw Presses ahead of French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.



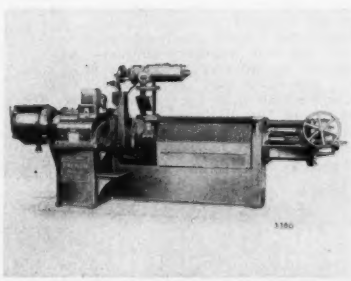
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Sold in 1946—20 French Screw Presses ahead of French Basket Extractor, on Flaxseed.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG ON FRENCH SOLVENT EXTRACTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT.

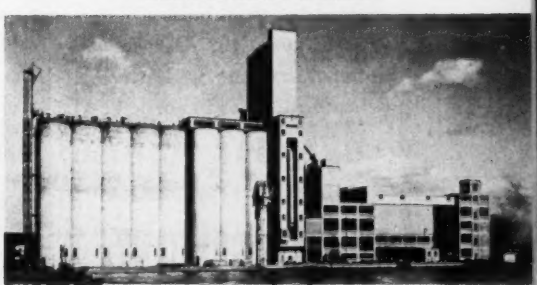
Other installations of French screw presses and extractors are currently handling peanuts, corn germ, copra, and many other oil seeds.



Vertical type Basket Extractor. Made also in Rectangular and Horizontal types.



High capacity 4 section French Mechanical Screw Press shown with feeder.



Victory Mills, Limited, Toronto, Canada
Sold in 1944—6 French Screw Presses with French Basket Extractor on Soybeans, Peanuts, and all types of oil seeds.

THE FRENCH OIL MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

PIQUA, OHIO

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WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet —the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

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SWIFT & COMPANY

PRESS

52nd YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING

Volume 52 **November 10, 1951** **Number 23**

Published every other Saturday in our own printing plant at 3116 Commerce Street, Dallas 1, Texas

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Official Magazine of:

National Cottonseed Products Association

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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

Subscription Rates: 1 year $3; 2 years $5 3 years $7; foreign $3.50 per year.
Executive and Editorial Offices: 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas

The Cover

TODAY'S FARMER flicks electric switches and harvests his crops with mechanical marvels that take much of the drudgery out of his life. In the old days the churn was operated by Ma's good right arm while Pa and the boys were out in the fields making the harvest by hand. Harvest scenes like that on the cover warm the heart and relax our high-frequency nervous systems, but to Ma and Pa they are just nice pictures to look at; they are perfectly content with the mechanical age, thank you, and want no return to a life wherein nearly all the chores were done by hand.

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.

RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

The 1951 Crop and the Oil Seed Processor

Just how does the outlook for this year's oil seed crop affect the oil seed processor? With the Government encouraging increased cottonseed acreage, there is some indication that the combined soybean-cottonseed acreage this year will be the biggest in history. With a normal growing season, it is predicted that the 1951 domestic oil seed crop will be the biggest ever harvested.

This does not necessarily mean a long and profitable operation for processors generally. The war and the heavy armament program, together with a more favorable world wide dollar balance and continuation of the ECA program, will tend to force seed prices upward. These same factors are tending to force labor prices upward, as well as to syphon off at least a portion of the rural labor supply normally available to the oil mill operators.

The net result to the oil mill operator generally is believed to be a more abundant supply of seed, increased seed and operating costs, increased spread between oil and meal, and possibly decreased margin for conversion of seed to oil and meal.

This situation is favorable for investment in a solvent extraction system. Such an investment reduces labor requirement, particularly if it retires a hydraulic mill—in many cases the saving in labor cost alone will justify the capital cost. At the same time, it increases oil yield by 30 to 40 pounds per ton of seed, decreases repair costs, improves yields and plant efficiency generally. The following are typical for a 200-tons-per-day plant, operated on soybeans and on cottonseed:

	Cottonseed	Soybeans
Capacity	200	200
Residual Oil	.5	.4
Solvent Loss	5 lbs./ton	6 lbs./ton
Steam	6,000 lbs./hr.	7,800 lbs./hr.
Electric Power	200 kw./hr.	225 kw./hr.
Cooling Water Make-Up	20 gpm	25 gpm
Operating Labor	2 men/shift	2 men/shift

Prompt action is required by any firm desiring a solvent plant for operation on the 1951 crop. By placing an order for a complete "turnkey" plant immediately with Chemical Plants Division, Blaw-Knox Construction Company, assigning this experienced organization the responsibility for engineering, design, procurement, and construction, a processor can have his plant in operation in a minimum of time. If expected conditions materialize, operations from this one season could assist materially in the write-off of the initial cost.

We urge you to write us at one of our offices listed in the adjoining advertisement. The opportunity for a favorable return from prompt action has seldom been better. (Adv.)

The majority of all U.S. Soybean extraction plants contracted for since 1947 were designed, built and equipped by Chemical Plants Division . . . . . .

Why? For the answer, just refer to *plant performance data.* In every instance, Blaw-Knox-built and equipped extraction plants have exceeded performance guarantees in every category . . . assuring more profit per dollar invested and per ton processed. Why settle for less? Glad to consult with you now concerning future plans.

★

CLIENTS OF CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION INCLUDE: ALLIED MILLS, INC. • THE GLIDDEN COMPANY • ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND COMPANY • A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY • RALSTON PURINA COMPANY • SPENCER KELLOGG & SONS • CARGILL, INC. • DANNEN GRAIN AND MILL COMPANY • GENERAL MILLS • SOYA PROCESSING COMPANY • SOY RICH PRODUCTS.

CHEMICAL PLANTS DIVISION

OF BLAW-KNOX CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

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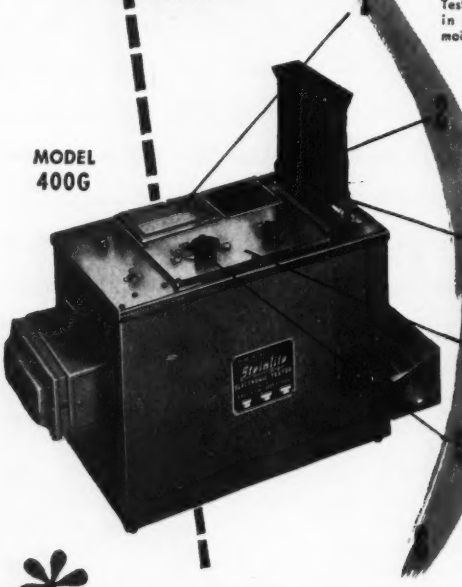
CHICAGO • BIRMINGHAM • WASHINGTON, D. C.

13 NEW OPERATING IMPROVEMENTS THAT *Save you time and money*

SEEDBURO *Steinlite* MOISTURE TESTER



MODEL 400G

1. A wider Moisture Range—Tests from 1½% moisture in peanuts, up to 50% moisture in corn.
2. "Memory-refresher" instruction panel on the top enables even inexperienced workers to test grain quickly.
3. Simplified funnel guides let you easily slip the funnel in position.
4. Stainless steel top lasts longer, stays clean.
5. New Dial-type selector switch speeds your meter reading.
6. New stronger frame withstands rough handling.
7. New Charts check with government inspection points, assure the accuracy of your report.
8. New Test Pads are available to check your instrument for electrical accuracy.
9. New Built-in thermometer simplifies temperature readings, saves you time.
10. Larger, easy-to-read charts help you get an *accurate* moisture analysis faster.
11. An improved dust-proof cabinet keeps your 400G operating accurately longer.
12. New glass meter cover is double strength, protects your meter from accident.
13. New gray crackle finish resists chipping, scarring.

The NEW 400G's faster operation saves you time. The increased accuracy saves you money. The sturdier, trouble-free design saves maintenance.

NEW CATALOG SUPPLEMENT just off our press. Write for your copy.

WRITE TODAY for a complete description, send serial number of your old Steinlite for estimated trade-in value. No obligation, of course.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT COMPANY

739 CONVERSE BUILDING CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

SEEDBURO THE BlueMaster LINE

Laugh it off

Patient: "Five dollars is an awful lot of money for pulling a tooth—three seconds' work."

Dentist: "Well, if you wish, I can pull it very slowly."

• • •

An English cub reporter, frequently reprimanded for relating too many details and warned to be brief, turned in the following:

"A shooting affair occurred last night. Sir Dwight Hopeless, a guest at Lady Penmore's ball, complained of feeling ill, took a highball, his hat, his coat, his departure, no notice of friends, a taxi, a pistol from his pocket and finally his life. Nice chap. Regrets and all that sort of thing."

• • •

A hospital is the only place you can get into without having baggage or paying in advance. They don't hold the trunk like a hotel does—they just hold the body.

• • •

Wife to husband: "I'm going to do some shopping. I'll be back in about twenty dollars."

• • •

"Did you get home all right from the party last night?"

"No trouble at all, except that just as I was turning into my street some fool stepped on my fingers."

• • •

The minister announced one Sunday that the collections were not adequate.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the money in the usual manner. We have made an honest effort. Now we are going to hold a bazaar."

• • •

They say a fool and his money are soon parted, but what I'd like to know is how'd the fool get the money in the first place?

• • •

"How's your daughter's golf?"

"Oh, she's going around in less and less every week."

"Yes, I know, but how's her golf?"

• • •

Doctor (after examining patient): "I don't like the looks of your husband, Mrs. Adamson."

Mrs. Adamson: "I don't either, Doctor, but he's so kind to the children."

• • •

Voice: "How do you feel this morning?"

Second Voice: "Fine."

Voice: "I guess I have the wrong number."

• • •

Old-timer to apprentice: "When you were hired two weeks ago you told me how good you were. Now tell me all over again—I'm getting discouraged."

• • •

Husband: "I bought something today for the one I love best. Guess what?"

Wife: "A box of cigars."

• • •

"Did you give your wife the money you won?"

"Sure thing! I told her to buy some decent clothes—but she said, I've worn decent clothes all my life; now I'm going to dress like other women."

better buy Bemis Burlap Bags

Bemis is also a major source of cotton bags, paper bags, and bag-closing thread and twine.

Bemis

An American enterprise in business since 1858

ACCURATE control of the quality and purity of Amsco solvents is assured by complex scientific instruments, which regulate refining conditions with a precision far beyond that possible by hand control.

Pick the solvent that fills your needs exactly and economically. Amsco can deliver it anywhere in the U.S.A. from strategically located refineries, bulk plants and distribution centers.

If you need technical assistance, or a special solvent, Amsco has 27 years of experience, concentrated in the solvent business, to apply against your problem.

Samples, technical data and prices available on request. Write our Chicago office, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Dept. CG-3

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The most complete line of petroleum-base solvents . . .

- Amsco Textile Spirits
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- Amsco Super Naphtholite
- Amsco Naphthol Mineral Spirits
- Amsco Mineral Spirits
- Amsco Stoddard Solvent
- Amsco #46 Spirits
- Amsco Hi-Flash Mineral Spirits
- Amsco #140 Solvent
- Amsco #460 Solvent
- Amsco Retardsol
- Amsco Extraction Solvents
  - Amsco Pentane
  - Amsco Iso Hexanes
  - Amsco Hexane
  - Amsco Iso Heptanes
  - Amsco Heptane
  - Amsco Iso Octanes
  - Amsco Octane
  - Amsco Petroleum Ether (30-60)
- Amsco Solv A
- Amsco Solv A-80
- Amsco Toluol
- Amsco Solv B
- Amsco Solv B-90
- Amsco Xylol
- Amsco Solv C
- Amsco Solv D
- Amsco Solv E
- Amsco Solv F
- Amsco Solv F-80
- Amsco Hi-Flash Naphtha
- Amsco Super Hi-Flash Naphtha

SEED COTTON Storage HOUSES

By CHAS. A. BENNETT • Principal Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Mechanical Processing of Farm Products, Cotton Ginning Investigations[1]

THE RECTANGULAR cotton storage house is more popular and generally preferred because it affords the best means for enlargement and for idle season use. The unloading point for filling bins can be selected from a number of suitable locations, and the site of the building is generally adaptable to narrow or cramped lots, where space must be shared with driveways.

Other kinds of raw cotton storage houses[2] are the Octagonal, Round and Square types, for which diagrams and dimensions are given in other bulletins.

Facts About Octagonal and Other Special Types of Cotton Houses

These cotton houses can be placed within a 30 to 60 foot diameter circle with an eight to 12 foot central hub or box hall, about which from seven to 16 tapering, wedge-like bins are grouped. Each bin may hold from four to six or more bales of seed cotton, but their access doors open to the central working space which is objectionable in respect to ventilation and fire prevention. Such houses are generally single-story.

Construction difficulties frequently arise in the framing of cotton house structures, and designs that use a dome or steep roof of conical or pyramidal shape cause a waste of building material.

Rectangular houses can usually provide all facilities equal to those to be found in special octagonal, round or square houses; and in addition, bin size can be altered without weakening the framing of the structure.

[1] Special Acknowledgment is herewith made to Mr. A. M. Pendleton, Extension Ginning Specialist, Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for his collaboration in the preparation of this release.

[2] See Farmers Bulletin No. 1802, Modernizing Cotton Ginning, pages three to six.

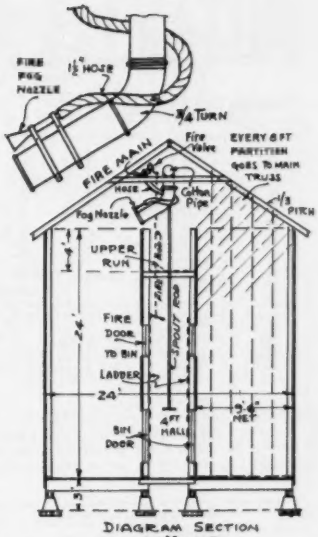


Figure 3—Cross-section of standard cotton storage house with 24-foot plate height and other features suggested for wooden construction.

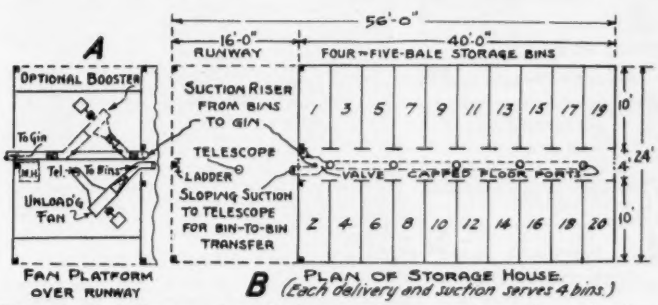


Figure 1—Plan diagrams of standard rectangular storage house for seed cotton: A, plan of fan platform over runway; B, plan of bins, hall and runway.

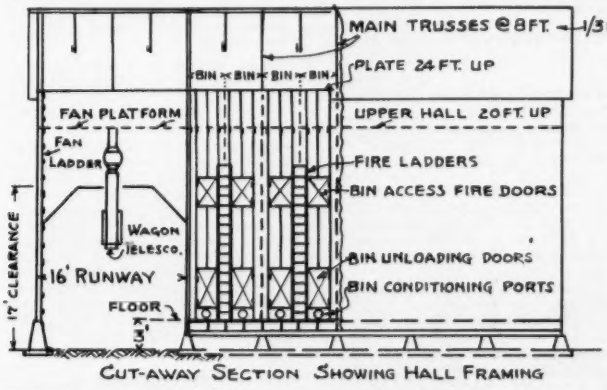


Figure 2—Longitudinal cut-away section of standard storage house, taken at center of hallway to show bin doors, fire ladders and other elements for wooden construction. Metal construction to provide similar facilities.

The Rectangular House

This type of cotton storage house would possess the following facilities and features:

(a) It should readily serve the cotton producer and ginner as a receiving "cushion" for peak capacity ginning, but not as a catch-all to store odd lots of cotton for indefinitely extended periods.

(b) It should, where feasible, have means for drawing normal air through any bin of stored cotton.

(c) It should have economical means for bin-to-bin transfers.

(d) It should possess easy means for unloading trucks and wagons at any time with unskilled labor, and be provided with service piping for delivery of the stored seed cotton to the gin; and to truck or wagon as an emergency feature.

General Considerations

In addition to the features a-d mentioned in the preceding section, there are certain structural aspects to be considered, among which the most important are:

(e) Regardless of materials (steel, wood, masonry or combinations of these) the plan and location of the storage house should permit expansion by end or wing additions without disrupting existing storage units.

(f) Narrow bins should be provided if possible, in order to serve a larger number of customers.

(g) A narrow work hall of approximately four feet in width should extend

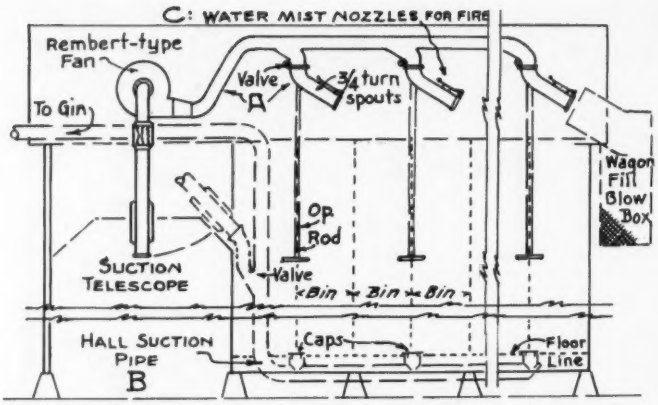


Figure 4—Piping systems, diagramatic only, for standard seed cotton storage house: A, overhead piping to fill bins, and emergency emptying of some to vehicle at rear of house; B, under-floor piping to transfer or gin out bins; C, fire main system for overhead fog nozzles to serve groups of four bins.

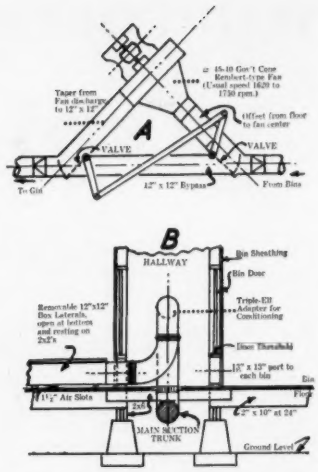


Figure 6 — A, plan diagram of booster fan to facilitate full rate of ginning from bins, where distance and weak ginning suction are encountered; B, conditioning system for stored seed cotton in standard cotton house.

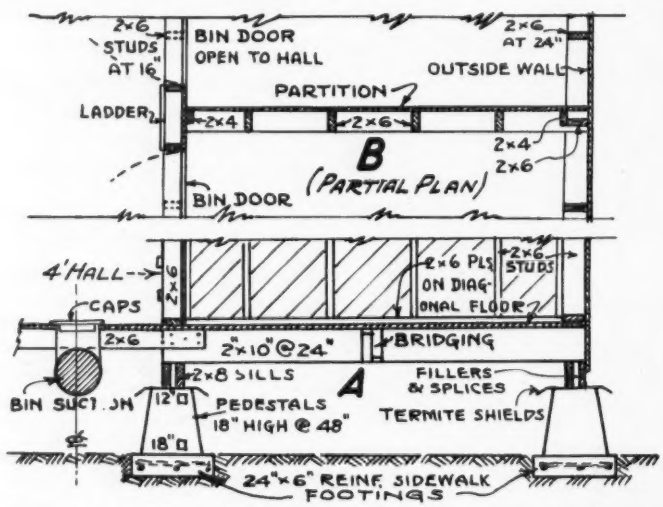


Figure 5—A, partial elevation section of framing; B, partial plan of studding and partition.

the entire length of the house, opening to the unloading telescope at one end and to the wagon fill blow-box at the other.

(h) The position of the unloading shed is important for maximum use of driveways, future expansion of the storage house, and observation from the control office of the cotton gin.

(i) The general arrangement of fans to piping should facilitate multi-purpose handling, whereby one bin may be filling as another empties to the gin or wagon.

(j) A basic capacity of 100 bales of seed cotton is standard; the larger sizes being extensions or duplicates of this, with fire-walls between units.

Standard 100-Bale Seed Cotton Storage House Details

The illustrations and diagrams are based upon an allowance of 220 cubic feet of hand-picked seed cotton per bale.

The floor plan is shown in Figure 1, which also depicts a suggested layout of the fan platform for the multi-purpose system mentioned in (i) above. In constructing according to this layout, the runway would be built with 6 x 6 posts, while joints for the floors would be made of 2 x 10's and 2 x 6's. All studdings would be 2 x 6's set at 16-inch spacings in the hall, and at 24-inch spacings elsewhere.

The suggested framing indicated in Figures 2 and 3 is conventional in all respects except for hall and bin door construction. Bin sheathing for the hall is placed on the bin side so that all of the hall studding is exposed in the hall for ladder and other purposes. Bin doors are separated enough to permit construction of a fire ladder leading up to fire access doors for the bins. Roof pitch is one-third, in order to provide headroom for upper runway and piping. Main trusses are to be placed eight feet apart, to permit spouts to swing freely through an arc of 270 degrees.

The cotton handling system is depicted in Figure 4, which also indicates desirable elements for fire fighting purposes, namely, the water fog fire nozzles for each spout that delivers cotton to the bins. Another item indicated on this diagram is the wagon fill blow-box which is very convenient in unloading a storage bin for the removal of cotton to some other point without having to use the cotton gin suction system.

For Wooden Construction

All bin partitions and outside wall studding and plates are 2 x 6 material set at 24-inch centers. Hall studdings are 2 x 6's at 16-inch centers. Foor joists are of 2 x 10 material on the same 16-inch centers; hall floor joists are 2 x 6's; and sill constructions as shown in Figure 5.

Sheathing should be of shiplap type, laid diagonally for stiffening effect in all walls, gables and partitions. Roofing and siding are optional, but corrugated, galvanized iron is generally used.

The suggested details for a booster fan and conditioning system in the cotton house are indicated in Figure 6. The use of the Government Rembert-type cone fan as a booster should avoid the cracking of seed when handling extra dry cottons and should be of material assistance to the ginner in rapidly transferring a bale from the cotton house to the cotton gin at a saving over conventional fans. The regular stock size of this type of fan is one having a No. 45 casing and a No. 40 wheel. This is called a No. 45-40 fan.

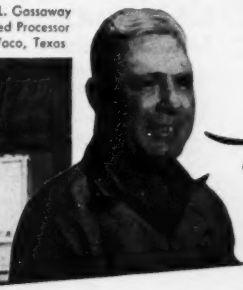
Fire Fighting Provisions

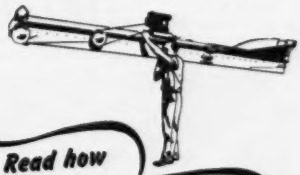
Water under pressure should be provided as shown in Figure 5, to supply water fog nozzles for each spout, to give

portable HARVEST-HANDLER ELEVATOR

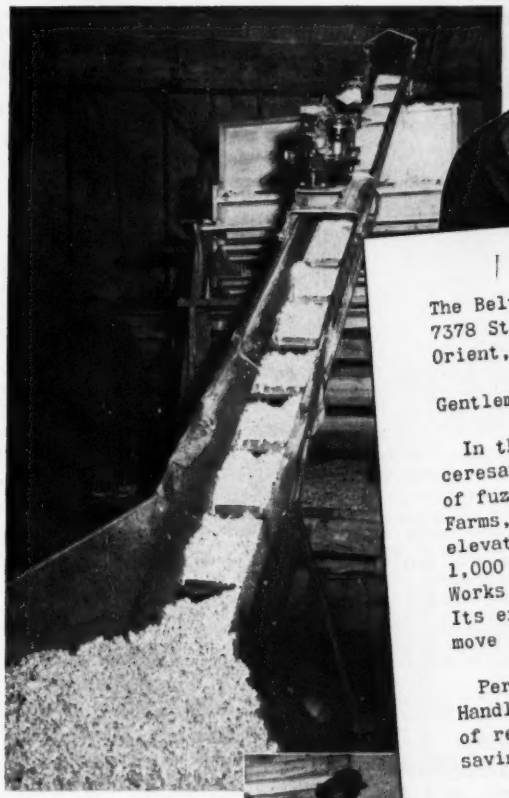
moves fuzzy cotton seed quickly, economically

J. L. Gassaway
Seed Processor
Waco, Texas





Read how we do it down Waco way!



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Orient, Ohio

Gentlemen:

In the past few months we have culled and ceresan treated more than 36,000 bushels of fuzzy cotton seed for the Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Your Harvest-Handler elevator really does a job moving 600 to 1,000 bushels of cotton seed per hour. Works fine, too, handling grain and beans. Its extra light weight makes it easy to move into the various operating positions.

Personally, I consider the Harvest-Handler a real contribution to farming and of real value to farmers interested in saving a lot of time and labor costs.

Yours truly,

J. L. Gassaway

J. L. Gassaway

Interior views of the seed house, Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Note Harvest-Handler in operation.

Distributor in Georgia: Lovett & Tharpe Hardware Company, Inc., Dublin, Ga.

Write direct to the Belt Corporation for FREE literature on the Harvest-Handler, or contact Petway Clipper Co., Waco, for name of nearest Harvest-Handler dealer.

BELT

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7378 Stahl Road Orient, Ohio

directed water misting for any bin. All controls should be at ground level. All piping should drain readily to guard against freezing hazards. Fans should be stopped in case of fire.

Regular fire hose and nozzles and hose racks, not shown on the drawings, for the hall ladders should be provided for instant use at ground level and also for the upper hall.

It is important that the overhead cotton filling spouts should have "stops" to prevent more than a three-quarter turn of the spout.

Non-adjustable, fixed cone fog 1½-inch nozzles are on the market at approximately $15 each, while adjustable fire fighting fog-nozzles of 1½-inch size retail at approximately $40 each. These are similar or equal to the Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Company (Elkhart, Indiana) fog nozzles.

NOTE: Additional copies of this paper may be obtained in mimeographed form by direct application to Mr. A. M. Pendleton, 1104 S. Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas.

U.S. Cotton Exports Were Low in August

Exports of cotton from the U.S. in August amounted to only 152,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (146,000 running bales) compared with 374,000 bales (356,000 running bales) in August 1950.

The low volume of exports in August 1951 is attributed mainly to the fact that earlier sales for export of old-crop cotton were small while foreign buyers were awaiting the arrival on the market of lower-priced cotton from the large crop forecast for 1951, not much of which is usually available for export as early as August. Maintenance of the 1950-51 export restrictions until Aug. 9 also was a minor influence on the August export volume. In addition, a number of countries eligble to receive cotton under the ECA program were awaiting the outcome of foreign-aid legislation pending in Congress.

Exports in August 1950, on the other hand, were much larger than normal because of anticipation, on the part of foreign buyers, of a shortage of supply in the U.S., of a rise in prices, and of the imposition of export controls which were eventually made effective on Sept. 8.

Farm Storage Facility Loans Cover Seeds

Loans to farmers to finance the construction or purchase of suitable farm storage facilities for hay seeds, pasture seeds and winter cover crop seeds will be available through June 30, 1952, USDA has announced.

The farm storage facility loan program is now open to producers of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums, soybeans, dry edible beans and peas, rice, peanuts, cottonseed, flaxseed and the seed crops mentioned in the announcement. Through this program Commodity Credit Corporation makes loans to farmers for the purchase or construction of farm storage facilities in an amount not to exceed 85 percent of the cost of the structure. These loans, bearing interest at the rate of four percent, are payable in five annual installments or earlier at the farmer's option.

As of July 30 loans totaling approximately $24,400,000 had been approved for farm structures having an aggregate capacity of over 88,700,000 bushels.

Safflower Outlook Booms In California

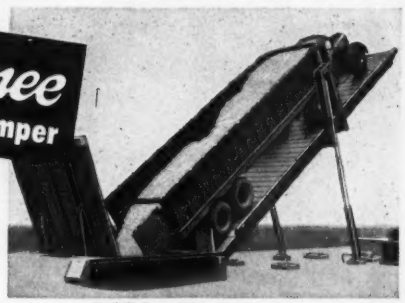
Although safflower plantings in California dropped from 25,000 acres last year to 20,000 this year, largely because of the boom in cotton acreage, indications point to a considerable increase in safflower plantings this fall.

Loss of Manchurian imports because of the Korean war and a drop in cotton acreage next year are expected to result in safflower plantings as high as 50,000 acres in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys this fall, oilseed processors say.

Average yield from some 4000 acres in Fresno County is slightly more than a ton an acre, although a yield of 4,885 pounds of seed an acre, highest commercial average yet reported, was made on a 40-acre field near Mendota.

The seed is processed at a mill in San Francisco and the oil is used in making margarine and salad oil and as a drying oil for varnishes, paints and enamels. Livestock feed is manufactured from the residue. At current prices, safflower seed is said to be more profitable than small grains to many California producers.

Kewanee Cottonseed Dumper



- Sizes—40', 45' and 50' Platforms. Other sizes special.
- Capacities to 80,000 lbs.
- Hydraulic 10'x10' Pit Door.
- TWIN Hydraulic Power Units.
- Pit and Pitless Models. Pitless reduces foundation costs.

This New KEWANEE Pitless Model cuts foundation costs to a minimum.

UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading...eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks "on the go."

Powerful TWIN Hydraulic Unit. Raises to 43° angle in less than a minute, lowers in 25 seconds. Maximum safety because of "oil-locked" hydraulic control. No danger of accidents.

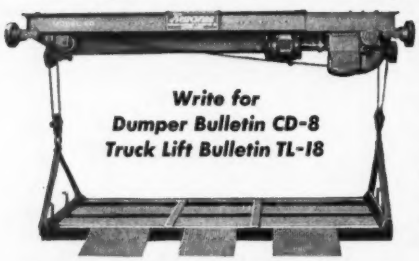
Pit Door opens and closes hydraulically in seconds, permits cottonseed to be dumped directly into open pit.

Easy, simple controls . . . one man operates the Dumper, Wheel Stops and Pit Door from one location. Eliminates back-breaking labor and cuts costs.

Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them in all their plants.

Every Trucker and Ginner is a real booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy hauling seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers, widens your territory and expands your volume.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN — find out how KEWANEE will cut your unloading costs.



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Extra strength channel steel frame provides rigid support for operating mechanism. All working parts are below the frame, permitting maximum lift.

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In Texas

Peanut Production Is Mechanized

■ Shift to combines and two-row tractor-drawn equipment cuts total crop man-hours of labor 69 percent.

Peanut production has become almost completely mechanized in the West Cross Timbers area of Texas during the last 10 years, a recent study made by USDA and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station reveals.

N. M. Williamson, formerly associate professor of agricultural economics at Texas A. & M. College, points out that the adaption of machine methods has greatly reduced the labor requirements of producing peanuts in this area.

Man hours of labor necessary for growing peanuts to harvest were reduced by nine hours per acre by the change from one-row horse-drawn equipment to two-row tractor-drawn equipment.

Introduction of adapted machinery for plowing out and piling the peanut vines before threshing further reduced the required man hours of labor per acre by about 11, and the substitution of combines for stationary threshers reduced the labor required for threshing by more than three man hours per acre.

The shift from horse-drawn, one-row equipment and the general use of combines for harvesting has resulted in an average saving of about 23 man hours of labor per acre, or about 69 percent. Total man hours of labor required per acre for the usual operations of producing and harvesting peanuts in 1950 was only 10.5.

Mr. Williamson reports that the shift to combine harvesting was very rapid in the West Cross Timbers area. Combining of peanuts was still on an experimental basis in 1945. By 1949, an estimated 50 percent of the crop was harvested by combine. Perhaps as much as 90 percent of the West Cross Timbers peanut crop was combined in 1950.

When a stationary thresher is used for harvesting peanuts, a crew of 12 to 14 men is required; 5.2 man hours of labor and 2.4 hours of tractor time are required per acre.

When peanuts are combined, only three men, a tractor and a combine are needed, and this requires only 1.8 man hours of labor and 0.6 hour of tractor time per acre.

Peanuts have almost completely replaced cotton on the sandy soils of the West Cross Timbers area. Cotton production decreased from about 320,000 acres in 1933 to 33,000 acres in 1950. The peanut acreage increased from about 81,000 in 1934 to nearly 300,000 in 1947, when peanut allotments and marketing quotas were approved.

Although low cotton yields—resulting from insect damage, low soil fertility and soil erosion—influenced the shift from cotton to peanuts as the main cash crop, the mechanization of peanut production was the chief cause of this change.

About 13.5 man hours of labor per acre are required for harvesting cotton. Total man hours of labor required for harvesting peanuts are 3.3 per acre when a combine is used.

Results of this study are given in Progress Report 1410, which is available from the Publications Office, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

Shafter Honors Harrison For Cotton Breeding

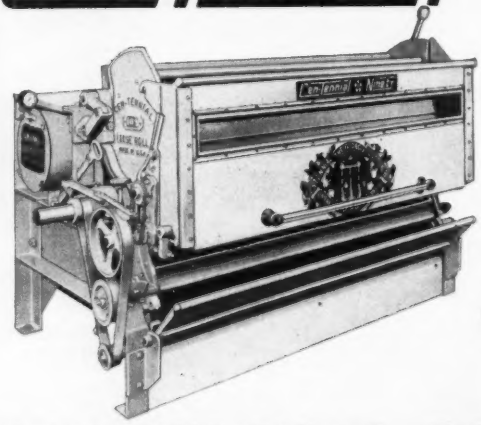
George Harrison, agronomist at the U.S. Cotton Station near Shafter, Calif., was honored by the Shafter Chamber of Commerce at the station's mechanization field day Nov. 30 for his work in plant breeding. Mr. Harrison is the developer of Acala 4-42, the cotton strain used exclusively in the San Joaquin Valley.

J. Earl Coke, California Agricultural Extension Service director, Berkeley, was the principal speaker at a program honoring Mr. Harrison which followed a demonstration of mechanized cotton harvesting and a barbecue luncheon at the station. The luncheon was arranged by the Shafter Young Farmers.

Oil Chemists Offer Samples

The American Oil Chemists' Society has offered a series of glycerine samples for analysis by laboratories which may be interested. The series will be handled by the Glycerine Analysis Committee, of which the chairman is W. D. Pohle, Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill. Anyone wishing to collaborate should write before Jan. 1 to C. P. Long, Procter & Gamble Company, Chemical Division, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cen-Tennial Ninety



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Candy Jones to Coach "Maid" Contestants

The 20 girls who are selected as finalists in the 1952 Maid of Cotton contest will have a chance to learn the finer points of modeling and makeup from one of the top experts in the field, famous cover girl Candy Jones.

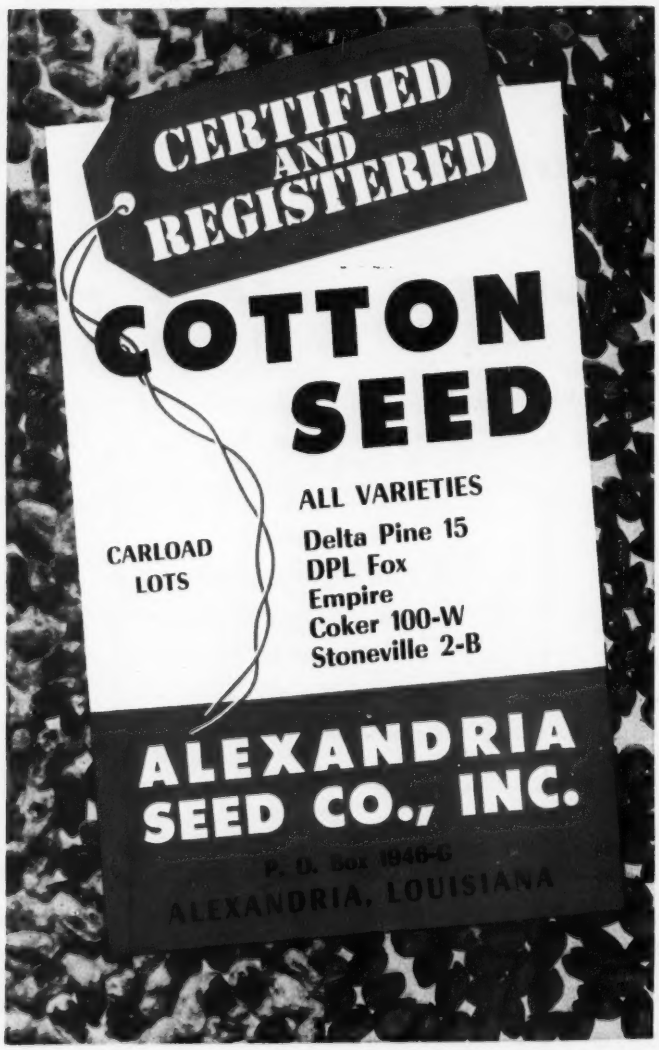
Miss Jones has won a reputation as being one of the nation's most widely recognized and popular models. Her blonde beauty has adorned the covers of innumerable leading magazines. Currently she is starred on her own network television show, and at the same time she is director of the Conover Career Girl School and model agency in New York. In private life she is Mrs. Harry Conover, wife of the agency's founder and noted modeling authority.

At the Maid of Cotton contest finals next Jan. 2-3, Miss Jones will brief contestants on posture, make-up, modeling, diction and other points that will be helpful in their appearances before the board of judges and the public.

The 20 finalists will be selected from girls throughout the 18 cotton-producing states who have made application to become Maid of Cotton. Entries now are being accepted by the National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis, Tenn. Any girl born in a cotton state who is between the ages of 19-25, has never been married, and is at least 5 feet 5 inches tall is eligible to enter. Girls do not have to be sponsored by any group or organization.

The 1952 Maid of Cotton will make a thrilling six-month tour as the goodwill and fashion envoy of the U.S. cotton industry. She will visit more than 40 major cities in the U.S., Europe and Canada. At the conclusion of her travels, she will be awarded a new 1952 Ford convertible by the Memphis, Tenn., District Ford Dealers.

Before beginning her glamorous tour sponsored by the Cotton Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New York and New Orleans, the Maid will receive further training at Candy Jones' New York studio.



Soybean Carryover Is Highest Since 1947

About four million bushels of old soybeans remained in all storage positions on Oct. 1, according to reports assembled by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the largest carryover since 1947, but is much smaller than in the first four years for which similar data are available—1942 to 1945.

This year's carryover includes 2,555,000 bushels on farms and 254,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Commercial stocks of old soybeans at terminals were reported at only 670,000 bushels by the Production and Marketing Administration. Stocks at processing plants, as reported to the Bureau of the Census, included mostly new crop soybeans on Oct. 1; that total was adjusted to 552,000 bushels of old soybeans on the basis of information obtained by the Crop Reporting Board.

Disappearance of old soybeans in the July-September quarter of 1951 is computed at about 47.5 million bushels. For the same period, reports of processors to the Bureau of the Census indicate that nearly 51.3 million bushels were processed, but this includes a significant tonnage of 1951 crop soybeans. The supply of soybeans on Oct. 1, 1950, was estimated at nearly 290 million bushels (1950 crop plus carryover). It now appears, however, that the quantity utilized during the 1950-51 marketing season exceeds this estimated supply.

The quantity processed between Oct. 1, 1950, and Sept. 30, 1951, is reported by the Bureau of the Census at 251,635,000 bushels. This excludes some 1950 crop beans processed before Oct. 1, 1950 but includes some 1951 crop soybeans processed before Oct. 1, 1951; the latter quantity probably exceeds the former.

New Booklet:

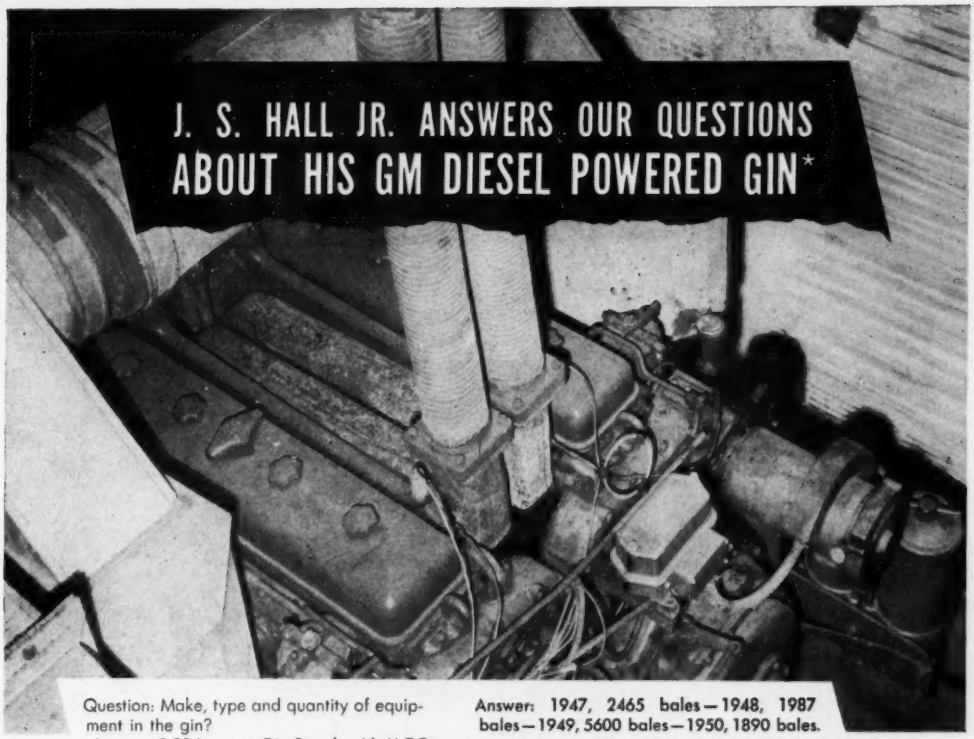
CONVERTING CATERPILLAR DIESEL TO NATURAL GAS

Conversion of the Caterpillar D1-3000 diesel engine to a heavy duty, spark ignition, natural gas engine is the subject of a new four page booklet recently issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill.

The booklet describes the low operating costs and versatility of this converted engine, designed for use wherever there is a plentiful supply of natural gas.

A field or factory installed conversion arrangement consisting of cylinder head group, magneto group and carburetor group is described in detail.

Copies of this booklet, Form 30283, may be secured from Caterpillar dealers or direct from Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria 8, Ill.



J. S. HALL JR. ANSWERS OUR QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS GM DIESEL POWERED GIN*

Question: Make, type and quantity of equipment in the gin?

Answer: 5-80 Lummus Gin Stands with M.E.F. feeders — 10 ft. Burr Extracter, 6 Drum Cleaner, 10 ft. Thurmo Dryer and Cleaner — 22 ft. Shelf Dryer — 5 fans, distributor, and seed conveyor and scales — Packer and press.

Question: Type power and horsepower rating?

Answer: One General Motors diesel — 260-330 heavy duty H.P.

Question: Number of bales ginned per season?

Answer: 1947, 2465 bales — 1948, 1987 bales — 1949, 5600 bales — 1950, 1890 bales.

Question: A statement on the reliability of your GM diesel engine.

Answer: Excellent.

Question: Type service rendered by Stewart & Stevenson?

Answer: 100% satisfactory.

Question: When the engines were installed?

Answer: 1947.

Question: Operating and maintenance cost?

Answer: Very economical.

Question: Any other information you think would be valuable to other ginners who need to repower?

Answer: I believe the GM diesel engine for gin power is the most economical and satisfactory that is to be had.

* Actual copies of Mr. Hall's written statements are on file and available for inspection on request.

GM diesels for cotton gin service are available for straight diesel fuel operation or as DUAL FUEL GAS/DIESEL units for operation on natural gas with pilot oil injection. Sizes from 30 to 700 horsepower.

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Dr. George J. Wilds, Jr.

South's Foremost Cottonseed Breeder Dies Oct. 26

■ Internationally known plant scientist is stricken while watching football game between his alma mater and Clemson.

Dr. George James Wilds, Jr., president and managing director of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C., died Oct. 26 in a hospital in Columbia, S. C., a few hours after being stricken while attending the Carolina - Clemson football game in Columbia Oct. 25. Funeral services were held at Hartsville Oct. 27.

Dr. Wilds had been in ill health for two years but had recently improved to the extent that he insisted on seeing the Carolina-Clemson game, although he was accompanied by his physician.

An internationally known plant scientist, Dr. Wilds was recognized as the South's leading cottonseed breeder. He went to Hartsville in 1908 when a college sophomore to assist the late David R. Coker in his early plant breeding work. Dr. Wilds was named director of plant breeding in 1921. Upon Mr. Coker's death in 1938 Dr. Wilds was elected president of the company, which has grown from an experimental field on the Coker farm in 1902-3 to an organization which has more than 30,000 acres of land devoted to seed breeding and growing operations throughout the South. Dr. Wilds was in charge of much of this expansion and carried on Mr. Coker's ideals of improving Southern agriculture through the breeding of more productive field crops of higher money value and with greater resistance to disease.

Born in Fairfield County, S. C., in 1889, Dr. Coker was graduated from the University of South Carolina in 1913 and received his masters degree from Cornell University in 1917. He was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C., in 1937 and the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of South Carolina in 1946.

He was awarded a testimonial for distinguished service to agricultural development of South Carolina by Clemson in 1932; a medallion by the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers for "years of distinguished service" to Southern agriculture in 1947; and the South Carolina American Legion distinguished service award in 1948. In 1947 *The Progressive Farmer* named him "Man of the Year" in service to South Carolina agriculture.

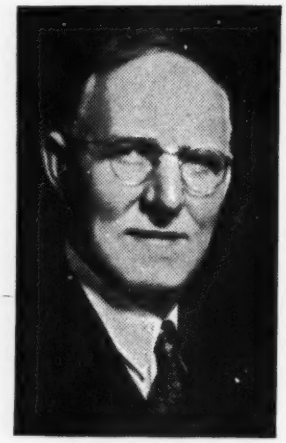
Dr. Wilds was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, South Carolina Academy of Science, American Phytological Society, South Carolina Seedsmen's Association (president in 1947), Darlington County Agricultural Society (president in 1945-47), Southern Agricultural Workers Association, Omicron Delta Kappa, Phi Beta Kappi and Sigma Xi.

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Ruth Lawton Wilds, and a son, Jimmy Wilds, a student at Clemson College.

* * *

In naming Dr. Wilds South Carolina's "Man of the Year" in agriculture for 1947, *The Progressive Farmer* said in part: "Dr. George Wilds has made life better for thousands here in the South by giving them means for improving their conditions and by bringing to them inspiration and vision."

When Dr. Wilds was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws by the University of South Carolina in 1946. Dean Francis W. Bradley declared: "To the thorny problems of the farmer he has applied the light of science and the warmth of a devoted friend. The reward of his fruitful work has been shared by the farmers of our entire region who have every reason to rise up and call him blessed."



DR. GEORGE J. WILDS, JR.

An article on the Coker organization in the Jan. 20, 1951, issue of *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* said of Dr. Wilds: "The South is fortunate in having, among the many fine plant breeding organizations that have given the farmer so many more profitable varieties of cotton and other crops, men who are so devoted to their work that personal gain may be said to be a consideration of secondary importance. George J. Wilds is an outstanding example of such devotion."

Missouri Cotton Producers Elect Hilton L. Bracey

The Missouri Cotton Producers Association announced this week that Hilton L. Bracey, Caruthersville, has been elected by the board of directors to fill the recently vacated position of executive vice-president. He succeeds Ronnie E. Greenwell, Hayti cotton ginner and merchant, who resigned last month to devote more time to his business operations.

Outlook Report

Agricultural Prices And Income, 1952

■ Farmers are expected to continue high production in 1952, but their costs of production will be up. Result, probably, will be no improvement in net income over 1951.

USDA-BAE says the demand for farm products, as well as for most other goods and services, is expected to continue strong in 1952, as employment and income rise. However, record agricultural production this year and prospects for a continued high output next year if the weather permits together with existing price control authority, indicate that average prices received by farmers in 1952 may not differ much from 1951.

Cash receipts from farm marketings may show some increase next year, largely a reflection of somewhat heavier marketings. But production costs will also rise above the record level in 1951. The realized net income of farm operators in 1952 may be about the same as this year. With higher living costs in prospect, the purchasing power of farmers' net income in 1952 is not likely to show any improvement over 1951 and will remain substantially less than in 1947 and 1948. Nonagricultural income, however, is currently at a record high and is expected to continue to rise in 1952.

Since the beginning of the Korean conflict in June 1950 total demands on the economy have expanded rapidly. As a result, employment rose, existing facilities became more fully utilized, and productive capacity was expanded. Total output of goods and services increased about 10 percent from the first half of 1950 to the first half of this year. The rise in output, however, was not sufficient to meet the sharply expanded demand by consumers and by business for industrial expansion and inventory accumulation, plus the step-up in Federal expenditures for defense, without a rise in prices. Consumer prices rose by nine percent with an even greater increase in wholesale prices.

With larger output and higher prices, the gross national product in the first half of this year was nearly one-fifth larger than a year ago. Contributing to this rise, consumer expenditures were up about 10 percent, most of which was due to higher prices; government expenditures expanded by nearly 40 percent; and business outlays for new plant and equipment were up about 42 percent. Net inventory accumulation rose to an annual rate of almost 12 billion dollars in the first half of 1951 compared with 3.2 billion a year earlier.

While a continued high level of demand for food and farm production is in prospect for 1952, with average growing conditions, record-large supplies of farm products are expected next year. Crop production available for sale in the 1951-52 marketing year is currently estimated at seven to eight percent above

(Continued on Page 24)

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Cotton Quality Report:

High in Quality But Shorter in Length

■ **Less 1951 cotton is reduced in grade because of rough handling than last year.**

Upland cotton ginned in the U.S. prior to Oct. 18 this season averaged about the same in grade but shorter in staple than during the same period a year ago, according to USDA. Harvesting was about completed in the southern sections of the belt and was well under way in the northern sections. The weather had been generally favorable and picking and ginning made rapid progress during the first half of October. Proportion of the crop graded Middling and higher was larger than for ginnings to the same date a year ago in spite of the much larger crop and complaints of labor shortages. The average staple length of ginning through mid-October was 32.7 thirty-seconds, or the same as that ginned prior to Oct. 1 but considerably shorter than the average of 33.3 thirty-seconds for cotton ginned to mid-October last year. The proportions of all lengths of 1-1/32" and shorter were higher than a year ago with the exception of 31/32". The proportion of cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation was much lower than for last year. This is accounted for largely by the favorable harvesting weather.

Ginnings through Oct. 17 totaled 8,389,303 bales, compared with ginnings to the same date last year of 4,869,675 bales. Ginnings through mid-October were about 50 percent of the indicated crop for both this year and last year. Reports indicated a definite shortage of labor in many areas and indications were that a much smaller proportion of this year's crop will be hand picked than for any other crop.

• **Grade Index Same As Last Year**—The grade index of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 this year was 97.3 (Middling White equals 100), or the same as for this period last year. Grade index of cotton ginned during the first half of October was 96.1, or somewhat below the index of 96.7 for this same period a year ago. Ginnings this season compared with a year earlier contained somewhat larger proportions of all qualities Middling and higher and smaller proportions of those grades lower than Middling as well as larger proportions of Strict Middling and Middling Spotted.

Strict Middling and higher accounted for a little over 10.5 percent of total ginning through mid-October this year as compared with about 11 percent a year ago. Ginnings of these qualities this year totaled almost 891,000 bales as compared with about 538,000 to this same date last season.

Middling cotton comprised about 46 percent of ginnings prior to Oct. 18 this year as compared with 43 percent last year, or about 3,800,000 bales of Middling as compared with 2,100,000 to the same date last year.

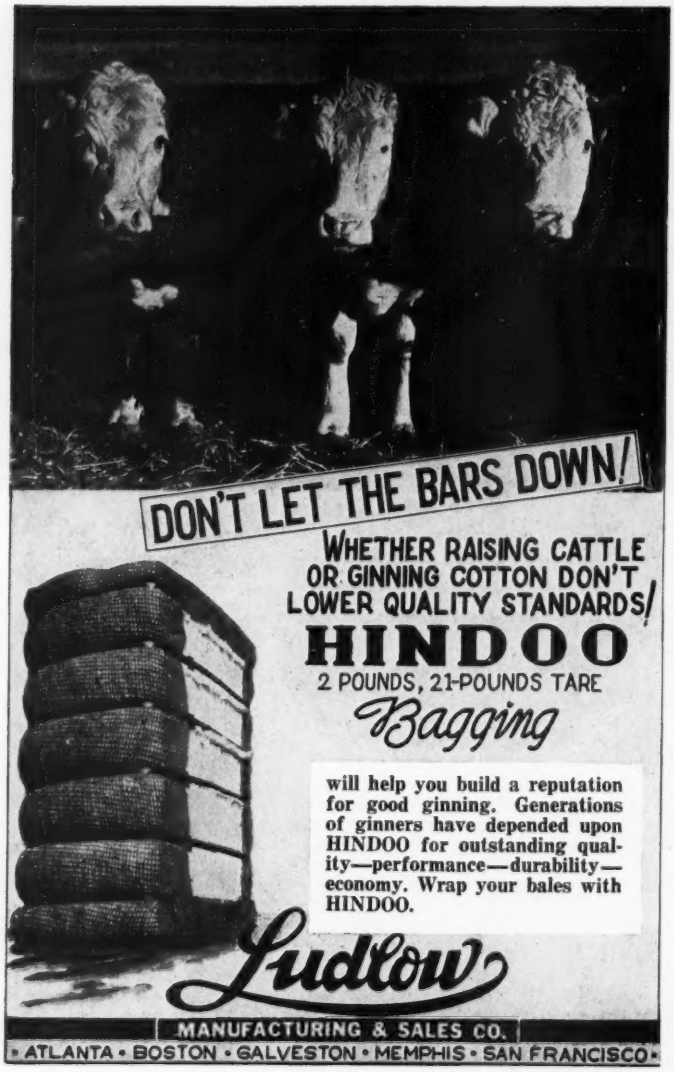
Strict Low Middling accounted for about 28 percent of ginnings through mid-October this year as compared with 33 percent during the same period a year ago. About 2-1/3 million bales of this quality had been ginned to mid-October this year compared with about 1.6 million during the same period last year.

Low Middling and lower comprised about 6.5 percent of ginnings to mid-October this year as compared with about six percent during this same period a year ago. The proportion of these lower grades ginned during the first half of October was somewhat larger than the proportion during the same period last year.

• **Spotted and Other Colored Cotton**—Spotted and other colored cotton comprised a little over nine percent of ginnings to mid-October this year as compared with about 6.5 percent last year. The major portion of colored cotton through mid-October this year has been graded as Middling Spotted or higher.

• **Proportion of Rough Preparation Low**—The proportion of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 this year reduced in grade because rough preparation was at a record low, only 1.3 percent being reduced in grade this year as compared with approximately six percent to this same date last year. This small proportion of cotton showing rough preparation has probably resulted largely from the hot dry weather during the early part of the harvesting season and to the generally favorable weather for harvesting during the first half of October.

• **Average Staple Length Shorter**—The average staple length of cotton ginned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prior to Oct. 18 this season was 32.7 thirty-seconds, compared with 33.3 for this same period a year earlier. Ginnings through mid-October this year compared with a year ago showed increases in the proportions of most of the shorter staples, especially 7/8", 29/32" and 15/16". The proportion classed as 1-1/16" and 1-3/32" was considerably less than during this same period last season. This is probably due to the extremely hot dry weather prevailing throughout much of the belt during July and August.

Short staple cotton (29/32" and shorter) accounted for a much larger proportion of ginnings than during this same period last year, about 11.5 percent of ginnings to mid-October this year as constrasted with a little over four percent for the same period a year ago. About 956,600 bales of these shorter lengths had been ginned to mid-October this year as compared with only about 203,000 bales to this same date last year.

The lengths 15/16" through 1" accounted for about 20 percent of cotton ginned through mid-October both this year and last year. Ginnings of these lengths totaled a little over 1.7 million bales to mid-October this year as compared with only about 925,000 to the same date a year ago.

Cotton 1-1/32" through 1-3/32" ginned prior to Oct. 18 showed an increase in proportions of 1-1/32" but a considerable reduction in the proportions classed as 1-1/16" and 1-3/32". These three lengths accounted for about 65.5 percent of all cotton ginned to mid-October this year as compared with 73 percent during this same period last year.

Long staple cotton 1-1/8" and longer ginned prior to Oct. 18 this year accounted for 2.5 percent of the total cotton ginned as compared with about 3.7 percent during this same period last year. A little over 200,000 bales of these longer lengths had been ginned prior to Oct. 18 this year as compared with 162,000 bales ginned to the corresponding date last year out of last year's much smaller crop.

• **Tenderable Cotton**—Cotton tenderable in settlement of futures in this year's crop ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 7,688,600 bales or 91.7 percent of ginnings. During this same period last season cotton of the tenderable qualities totaled 4,340,000 bales or 89.7 percent of total ginnings.

• **Ginnings** — Ginnings this year consisted of 8,384,429 bales of upland cotton and 4,874 of American-Egyptian.

Crop Species Are Improved By Research Efforts

Dr. S. L. Emsweller, USDA horticulturist in charge of investigations in ornamental crops and diseases, said this week that experiments over the past 15 years have given plant scientists considerable information on how they may improve crop species by increasing the number of chromosomes (cells that carry hereditary material). Dr. Emsweller said the prospects are encouraging in certain crops; however, research has not yielded the spectacular results visualized in 1937 when it was discovered that colchicine, a poisonous drug, could be used to double the number of chromosomes in certain plants.

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MECHANIZATION'S ROLE IN DEFENSE IS STRESSED

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our readers are urged to watch for the big Nov. 24 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. It will contain comprehensive reports and pictures of the important Chickasha conference, including extracts of all major addresses, the panel discussions, the cotton mechanization field demonstration, and other special material. This is an issue you will want to place in your permanent file.

CHICKASHA, OKLA., Nov. 9, 1951—More than 600 cotton- and allied-industry leaders from every cotton-producing state and many other sections of the country took part here yesterday and today in what many say was the most vital in the series of cotton mechanization conferences sponsored by the National Cotton Council.

Theme of the conference was "Cotton Mechanization—Vital for Defense Production." Cooperating with the Council in sponsoring the conference were USDA, the Farm Equipment Institute, Cotton Belt land grant colleges, vocational agriculture and major farm organizations.

Speakers who dealt with every phase of cotton mechanization, in major addresses and in panel discussions, put into the records of this fifth annual conference the latest thinking and research information relating to the subject.

This morning the conferees witnessed a cotton mechanization field demonstration on the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station that included standard and experimental machines designed to do a precision job of getting a cotton crop planted, cultivated, and harvested. Seen in operation were four-row listers and planters, cultivators, rotary hoe attachments, spray machines for applying insecticides and defoliants, mechanical pickers and strippers, stalk cutters, and other modern production machines.

The ginning phase of the mechanization program was emphasized in a demonstration at the Station's experimental gin. The conference closed this afternoon with a tour of the Station farms.

The proceedings of this conference are of such great importance to the cotton industry that The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is going to devote much of the Nov. 24 issue to special work-and-picture reports covering every phase of the two-day meeting.

Included will be extracts of all major addresses, the two panel discussions on the final day, a report on the cotton mechanization field demonstration, photographs, and a special conference roundup article highlighting the big event.

The Nov. 24 issue will be one to keep and refer to throughout the year. Its purpose is to bring you, in a single package, the vital story of what we have done to date, where we are today, and where we are likely to be tomorrow in the dramatic march toward complete mechanization of the cotton crop.

Agricultural Prices

(Continued from Page 20)

a year ago. One of the important factors in this estimated increase is the substantially larger cotton crop. However, output of fruits, truck crops and tobacco is also well above a year ago. Moreover, cattle slaughter is expected to be larger in 1952 and pork, poultry and dairy production probably will continue at a high level. Although population growth will provide an additional two million persons to feed, prospective near-record crop output for the 1951-52 marketing year and larger supplies of meat in 1952 probably will permit some further increase in per capita food consumption in the coming year.

Foreign demand for farm products is expected to continue fairly strong. Larger cotton exports probably will more than offset a smaller volume of coarse grains, dairy and poultry products, and some other commodities during the 1951-52 fiscal year. Exports of tobacco will be a little larger while wheat exports during 1951-52 are expected to be about in line with those in 1950-51. Even though crop prospects are relatively poor in the Southern Hemisphere, world wheat supplies may be somewhat more plentiful in 1952 following this fall's record Canadian harvest. The value of agricultural exports in 1950-51 totaled 3.4 billion dollars compared to 3.0 billion dollars in 1949-50. The supply of gold and dollars available to foreign countries in fiscal 1951-52 is expected to be larger than in the previous fiscal year.

Most of the seven percent decline in prices received by farmers from mid-February to mid-September resulted from reduced crop prices, which averaged 16 percent lower than February. Livestock and livestock product prices averaged only fractionally below the February level. Although the demand for farm products is expected to rise in 1952, large supplies probably will restrain upward pressure on farm prices. The level of prices received by farmers next year, particularly in the last half of the year, will depend to a large extent on growing conditions during the 1952 season. Unfavorable weather and reduced farm output with a high level of demand for farm products could exert considerable upward pressure on prices as they adjust to new-crop prospects. In mid-September, crop prices in general were below parity and below minimum levels at which ceiling prices can be established under the Defense Production Act, as amended in 1951. Prices of all meat animals except hogs were above parity in mid-September, with hogs below both parity and the legal minimum for ceiling prices. Price ceilings have been in effect for all meats since late January this year. Moreover, prospective larger meat supplies in 1952 should limit upward pressure on meat prices.

Prices paid by farmers have held relatively stable over the last six months and are currently over eight percent above a year ago. In the coming year prices paid by farmers probably will rise a little above this year. Wage rates, taxes and interest payments are all expected to be higher in 1952. With prospects also for somewhat higher prices paid by farmers for commodities generally, the parity ratio (the ratio of the index of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates) may average somewhat less than the 106 estimated for 1951.

Mexican Cotton Estimate Drops to 1,250,000 Bales

The most recent unofficial estimate of the 1951-52 cotton production in Mexico places the crop at almost 1,250,000 bales (500 pounds gross), or 75,000 bales lower than the last estimate received by USDA. The revised estimate, however, is still more than 10 percent above 1950-51 production of 1,120,000 bales.

Increased production this year is attributable almost entirely to the additional acreage planted, since the shortage of rainfall and water for irrigation have caused a marked decline in several important districts.

Two Tie for California Cotton Picking Crown

Joe Morales of Mendota, Calif., and Manuel Cruz of Delano, Calif., tied for first place in the world championship cotton picking contest at the fourth annual Huron Cotton Festival in Huron, Calif., Nov. 5.

The winners decided to split the $700 in first and second prize money. Each picked 596 pounds of clean cotton in the six-hour contest. In third and fourth place were John Mehia of Highway City, Calif., the defending champion, and Luis Castenada of Selma, Calif., with 593 pounds and 592 pounds, respectively—closest contest in the fiesta's history.

More than 12,000 persons watched the contest, while Huron's population is less than 1,000.

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Plans for Spinner-Breeder Meeting Are Announced

Announcing program plans for the eighth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, George B. Walker, chairman, Delta Council Advisory Research Committee, said that the keynote address at the meeting would be given by Charles C. Hertwig, president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

The conference this year will be held at Clemson College, in Clemson, S. C., Nov. 29 and 30. The college and the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association will be hosts to the industry-wide meeting.

Mr. Hertwig's address, scheduled for the opening session of the meeting on Nov. 29, will be one of the highlights of the conference program.

The conference will be called to order at 9:30 a.m., Nov. 29, by Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. Dean Campbell will act as presiding officer on the first day of the meeting. Morning sessions on both Nov. 29 and Nov. 30 will be held in the auditorium of the new Chemistry Building on Clemson College campus.

Cotton breeders, producers, ginners, members of the cotton trade, technicians and textile manufacturers throughout the nation have been invited to attend this meeting. Early requests for reservations at the Clemson House Hotel indicate a record attendance, according to a report by Council Manager B. F. Smith, who has recently returned from a meeting with Clemson College officials and representatives of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association.

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Tung Price Supports Are Announced by USDA

Prices to growers of 1951-crop tung nuts will be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at $67.20 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content, USDA announced last week. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 26.5 cents per pound.

Price support for tung nuts is required by Congress at a level between 60 and 90 percent of parity, under the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The support levels announced for the 1951 crop reflect 60 percent of the parity price for tung nuts of $112 a ton as of Nov. 1, the beginning of the 1951-52 marketing year.

Price supports for 1950-crop tung nuts also reflected 60 percent of the parity price, but because parity prices themselves are higher the dollar-and-cents support prices for the 1951 crop have increased somewhat. Price support for 1950-crop tung nuts was $63 a ton and for tung oil 25.1 cents per pound.

The 1951-crop support for tung oil has been calculated on the same basis which was used for the 1950 crop—the support price for tung nuts plus an allowance for milling costs.

The 1951-crop price support program will be implemented through purchase agreements on tung nuts and purchase agreements and loans on tung oil. Agreements on nuts will be available through Jan. 31, 1952, and the purchase agreements and loans on oil through June 30, 1952. Premiums and discounts for tung nuts containing more or less than 17.5 percent oil content will be established. There will be no area differentials for either tung nuts or tung oil.

Loans on tung oil will mature Oct. 31, 1952, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung nuts to CCC under a purchase agreement must notify their county Production and Marketing Administration committee within a 30-day period ending March 31, 1952; those intending to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify their county committee within a 30-day period ending Oct. 31, 1952.

Oklahoma Agronomists Urge Castor Bean Defoliation

Oklahoma castor bean growers may find defoliation a good way to save seed losses this fall—if the chemical treatment is timed right, Oklahoma A. & M. College agronomists point out.

Defoliation should not be attempted until the plants' capsules have matured, because the chemical has little effect on mature green capsules, explained Agronomist Donald Van Horn last week.

Defoliation is really practical only in fields where shattering threatens to cause heavy seed losses before frost, Mr. Van Horn said.

Preliminary trials at Stillwater and Altus indicate that airplane applications of defoliants will give satisfactory results. Five or 10 days may be required after application of defoliant before the field is ready to harvest.

Chemical defoliation costs run about $3.50 per acre, including application. Oklahoma's first frosts, bringing "free defoliation" service, range from about Oct. 20 in the western Panhandle to as late as mid-November in the extreme southeast.

PUSH BUTTON COTTON

There's little place in this atomic age for cotton production by traditional mule-and-hoe methods. Today the machine is well on its way toward a complete invasion of the cotton field.

Land preparation has been greatly simplified by four-row equipment and tractor power.
Constantly improved mechanical pickers and "strippers" are going a long way to lower the cost of harvesting.
Most of today's cotton acreage is planted by tractor-drawn mechanical planters.
Modern cultivation by machine includes rotary hoes, conventional and flame cultivators, and may soon include chemical weed control.
Dusting and spraying of insecticides by plane and ground equipment, like mechanical fertilization and defoliation, are proven practices.

Modern mechanical methods can produce four to six times as much cotton with the same man hours as outdated methods. This means substantial savings in production costs. With available labor supply decreasing and competition from synthetic fibers increasing, mechanization offers the brightest hope for the future of the cotton industry.

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USDA Reports on

Killing Weeds With Chemicals

WEEDS, LONG THE SCOURGE of the farmer, are now being attacked with intensified effort and with new methods, including the use of chemicals which, for controlling weeds, have been used only a very short time. Prior to 1940, weed control measures on farms were practically the same as those used by past generations.

That weeds compete with crops for water, light and plant nutrients is common knowledge. Weeds also increase the cost of labor and equipment, reduce the quality of farm products and often serve as host plants for insects and fungus diseases that attack crop plants. Some weeds are poisonous to domestic animals and to man.

Much has been known, for years past, about weed control. The use of high-quality, clean seed is a sound starting point in any weed-control program. Farmers have long known the importance of seedbed preparation and of thorough and timely cultivation in controlling weeds. The hoe and many types of cultivators were primarily designed to destroy weeds. One of the major purposes of rotating crops is to control weeds and in many areas a cultivated row crop is included so that weed competition may be reduced. Even where these "good farming methods" prevail, however, weeds continue to persist.

• **Supplement Older Methods** — During the past 10 years, there have been many new innovations in weed control. More than 100 chemicals have been developed for use in the continuous fight against weeds. Although it is not possible to recommend a specific chemical for every weed or crop, there is a tendency to greatly increase the number of chemicals used and to use different chemicals for the control of specific weeds under specified conditions.

These chemical weed killers have been developed primarily to supplement cultural practices, not to replace them.

Today chemicals are being used as supplemental weed control tools for corn, wheat, oats, barley, rice, flax, sorghums, pastures, cotton, peanuts, sugar beets, sugarcane, and others.

• **New Practices, Much to Learn**—Satisfactory chemical weed-control methods have been worked out for such horticultural and vegetable crops as asparagus, carrots, lima beans, onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, snap beans, sweet corn, strawberries, tree fruits, and many others.

In using herbicides, the farmer is confronted with a new weed-control technique. It is a challenging new farming method which some farmers are learning to master just as they have the many other complexities of modern farming. It might be pointed out here that no large number of farmers, relatively speaking, have yet tried the chemical killers, and there is still much to learn by those who have. Nevertheless, the use of chemicals in controlling weeds will undoubtedly play a larger and larger part in farm production in the years to come.

• **2,4-D Most Popular Killer**—The discovery of the herbicidal properties of plant growth regulating substances greatly stimulated interest in a wide variety of chemicals for weed control. By far, the most widely used herbicide at present is 2,4-D (2,4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid). The chemical is used primarily as a selective weed killer for the control of broad-leafed weeds in crops tolerant to the herbicide. Thus, it is effectively used for the control of weeds on an extensive scale in corn, small grains, pastures, and hay crops. The chemical may also be used to control annual grasses in certain row crops when used as a preemergence treatment —applied before the crop comes up. Farmers have used 2,4-D largely because it is relatively inexpensive, noninflammable, nonpoisonous and can be applied in low volume sprayers—5 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

While 2,D-4 is the most widely used herbicide, uses are now being found for many other chemicals such as 2,4,5-T, IPC, TCA and the dinitro compounds. For instance, it is estimated that 50,000 acres or more of cotton in Mississippi were treated preemergence this year for weed control with dinitro compounds. Last year, in comparison, only experimental quantities of the dinitro compounds were used.

• **Mainly Used in Grain Crops**—A recent survey conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates the rapid expansion in the use of 2,4-D for weed control in small grain crops and corn. The survey covering 34 states shows that 17 percent of the acreage of small-grain crops harvested in 1949 was treated for weed control.

These states harvested more than 109 million acres of small grains in 1949, which was about 82 percent of the total. The survey did not include the southern states and California.

The survey shows that more than seven percent of the 63 million acres of corn harvested in the reporting 34 states in 1949 was treated for weed control. The total acres of small grain and corn treated for weed control in the 34 states totaled about 23 million acres. Some acreage was treated in the states not included in the survey. So it seems likely that a minimum of 25 million acres of small grain and corn were treated that year for weed control.

Ground equipment was used for about 80 percent of the treated acreage of small grain crops, according to the survey. Airplane equipment was little used for weed control in most of the humid states, because in many instances the small grain fields are small and often are adjacent to fields planted to legumes or other crops that are sensitive to 2,4-D spray drift. Damage from drift material is much greater with airplanes than with ground equipment.

• **Planes Used in the West**—In most of the Plains, Mountain, and Pacific Northwest states around 25 percent or more of the 1949 treated acreage of small grain was sprayed with airplane equipment. In these states, the small grain fields are often of large size and are adjacent to pastures that are not seriously damaged by spray drift. Definite information is not available, but it is believed that practically all of the corn treated for weed control is sprayed with ground equipment. Most of the corn is treated when the plants are from six to 18 inches high. At this stage of growth, the plant is less likely to be injured by 2,4-D, than at other stages of growth.

In the application of herbicides it is important that the weeds be destroyed as soon as possible after germination.

The farmer of today not only finds new herbicides with which to fight weeds but he also has new kinds of sprayers with which to apply them. A decade ago farmers bought around eight thousand power sprayers annually. Since 1948 they have bought from 60 to 100 thousand of these sprayers annually. Most of the power sprayers bought before 1945 were built for tree fruits. Now the bulk of them are primarily adapted for field crops. Sprayers are used, of course, for fighting insects as well as weeds.

Moreover, many of the modern sprayers are of the low-gallonage type. Low-gallon sprayers take the same quantity of chemicals per acre as other sprayers. But the low-gallon type require much less water and this is a factor of importance, especially in the dry areas where water often must be hauled long distances.

Chemical weed killers have been used but little in the cotton areas, where control of weeds is a much greater problem than in other parts of the country, but limited studies now under way indicate the possibility of their becoming increasingly important on cotton farms. Farmers in all areas can be expected to use the new methods of weed control when they find them profitable.—*W. C. Shaw, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and A. P. Brodell, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in the Agricultural Situation for October, 1951.*

California Has Pink Bollworm Scare

A stir of activity among California cotton growers and agricultural experts was caused by the finding late in October of pink bollworm larvae on a used mechanical cotton picker brought into the state from Texas to help meet the shortage of labor in the San Joaquin Valley.

Although the larvae were discovered before the machine was sent into a cotton field, the California Agricultural Extension Service immediately became concerned lest other pests should have entered the state on other machines brought in from Texas. The machines were said to have been steam cleaned at the point of origin, but the California Bureau of Plant Quarantine made plans to have all machines fumigated before they enter that state and California cotton producers asked the state department of agriculture to set up a committee to study problems which might arise from a pink bollworm infestation.

The pink bollworm has never before been found in California.

World Cottonseed Production Rises Sharply for 1951-52

World cottonseed production during 1951-52 is forecast tentatively by USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at about 16.4 million short tons, based on preliminary estimates of lint production. This is 3.2 million tons or 24 percent more than last year's estimate, currently revised to 13.2 million tons, but nine percent less than the 18 million-ton record estimated for 1937-38.

The U.S. accounts for 2.8 million tons of the 3.2 million-ton increase, leaving a 0.4 million-ton expansion in the remaining cotton-producing countries of the world. Production in the U.S., which normally represents from 35 to 45 percent of the world output, currently is estimated at 6.8 million tons or 68 percent larger than last year's small outturn of 4.1 million. This year's cotton acreage was up from 1950 by 60 percent and the yield per acre of lint improved somewhat.

On June 1 USDA announced that price support loans on the 1951 crop cottonseed would be available at $65.50 per ton for basis grade (100) and that in areas where a purchase program may be necessary purchases would be made at $61.50 per ton basis grade (100) cottonseed. The supports reflect 90 percent of the Jan. 15 parity price of $71 a ton for average quality seed.

Mexico's record output, placed at 636,000 tons or 100,000 tons larger than last year, came about mainly as a result of the sharp acreage increase in the state of Sonora and the Mexicali district. Increases also have occurred in Nicaragua and El Salvador—to 20,000 and 19,000 tons, respectively.

European cottonseed production is calculated at 120,000 tons. Over half of this total—64,000 tons—represents output in Greece, where cottonseed is the most important item of oilseed production with the exception of olives.

Production records of 332,000 and 160,000 tons are estimated for Turkey and Syria, respectively. Acreage expansion —at the expense of acreage to other oilseed crops in cotton-growing areas of both countries—accounts for the large seed outturn.

India's cottonseed production is expected to approach 1.6 million tons, larger than last year by 84,000 tons but 1.4 million tons less than the 1935-44 average. Acreage increased markedly but unfavorable weather reduced the cotton crop below expectations. Pakistan's outturn is expected to increase from 631,000 tons in 1950-51 to 656,000 this year.

In China cottonseed output may be somewhat larger than the 1.3 million tons estimated for 1950-51. Reliable information, however, is lacking.

Brazil's production is now calculated at 648,000 tons or 10 percent less than last year. Output in South Brazil, the bulk of which is produced in the state of Sao Paulo, was slightly higher than last season, though insect infestation and late seasonal rains caused considerable deterioration in the cotton crop. Seed output from the cotton crop in North Brazil is expected to be down sharply as a result of drought and insect damage.

Argentina may produce around 250,000 tons of seed, or some 20,000 tons more than in 1950-51. Cotton growers evidently desire to increase plantings considerably as a result of the highly profitable prices paid in the domestic market. However, observers believe that shortages of labor and machinery will limit the area planted to cotton to 1.3 million acres, which is about 150,000 acres or 14 percent larger than a year ago.

Seed production in Peru appears to have maintained a level of about 200,000 tons the past three years. Cottonseed is the only source of vegetable oil production of commercial significance in Peru.

African cottonseed output may be some 50,000 tons short of the 1950-51 crop. From official estimates of cotton output, seed production in Egypt is calculated at 900,000 tons, or a decrease of 30,000 tons from last year. Outturn in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan may be smaller than the 230,000 tons estimated for 1950-51. No significant changes from last year are evident in other cotton-producing countries of Africa.

Robert Coker Heads Coker Seed Co.

Robert R. Coker was moved up from vice-president and secretary to president and treasurer of Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C., at a directors meeting Nov. 7. He succeeds Dr. George J. Wilds, who died Oct. 26.

J. W. Neely was named vice-president and secretary of the company and E. H. Lawton continues as vice-president.

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BRONZE OBERDORFER SPRAYING PUMPS

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Mexican Labor Problem Awaits Congress**—One of the first farm problems which the 82nd Congress is expected to tackle when it returns next January is the rather complicated and involved Mexican farm labor program. New legislation will be necessary if the program for employment of Mexican nationals is to be continued.

The U.S.-Mexican agreement under which Mexican nationals were brought in for 1951 crops expires next Feb. 11. This agreement appears to have worked out fairly satisfactorily to both nations, but Mexico has said it will not be renewed until "the wetback problem" is solved.

President Truman has said he will not seek renewal until Congress has enacted legislation to seal the border against wetbacks. Rep. Francis E. Walter, a Pennsylvania Democrat, introduced H.R. 4845 in the session just ended, but the bill ran into such opposition that it did not get out of committee.

The Walter bill would provide stiff fines and imprisonment for any employer who "conceals or harbors" a wetback. Immigration and Labor Department officials supporting the bill say it is aimed not at most farmers but at professional smugglers and those who habitually and knowingly use wetbacks.

Both sides in the controversy agree that the use of wetbacks is a problem. One of the problems is national security. Although efforts are made to apprehend those with communistic leanings, it is known that under the present system the door is wide open. The problem becomes less acute when crossings are limited to legal entry and those coming across can be carefully screened.

• **Mexicans Want Labor Kept in Nation**—According to Labor Department officials in Washington, most of the opposition to putting a tight seal on the Mexican border is coming from southwestern areas where there are the largest number of wetbacks.

Congress pigeonholed an Immigration Service request for $6,000,000 to strengthen the border patrol and round up those in this country illegally. The service estimates illegal entries at close to 40,000 a month. Many of them, of course, are repeaters.

A House Agriculture Subcommittee is reported to have made an investigation, principally in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, and prepared a report on the use of wetbacks. It is understood that this report will not be made public until Congress returns.

Most of the pressure for a tighter control on the border appears to be originating with large cotton growers on the Mexican side of the border. They report that workers brought from the interior skip to work in U.S. fields at higher wages.

• **Agricultural Prospects: Similar to 1951**—Agriculture Department economic forecasters have taken a long look into 1952 and come up with the conclusion that, so far as farmers are concerned, it will not be much different from 1951. Farmers, if anything, may not fare quite as well next year as they have this year.

The official opinion, as reflected in the official USDA forecasts for next year, is that farm prices will level off soon and that there won't be much change, at least until 1952 production prospects develop.

Nevertheless, the reports indicate farmers generally are going to have more troubles next year. Production costs, which went up 12 percent this year, are due to average another five percent higher in 1952. There were 400,000 fewer farm workers this year than last, and a further decrease is probable in 1952.

Fertilizer and machinery supplies will be, according to official estimates, "short of needs." But Secretary Brannan says that, despite these shortages and higher costs, he expects to ask for another year of all-out farm production. Thinking on cotton acreage, as we have reported earlier, points to a goal of somewhere near 26 million acres.

• **1952 Cotton Demand Is Guesswork**—There still is no positive answer to the question: "How strong will cotton prices be this winter and next spring?" Both government and private agencies are searching for an answer, but so far there is no agreement.

The 1951-52 world cotton supply now is estimated at 47 million bales, up approximately three million bales over a year ago. It also is 42 percent greater than the record world disappearance of 33.2 million bales in the past season.

Cotton officials expect that there will be some decrease in world consumption this year, but that the drop will be small. The decline would, of course, be much greater if peace prospects should improve and military demand should, as a result, drop off.

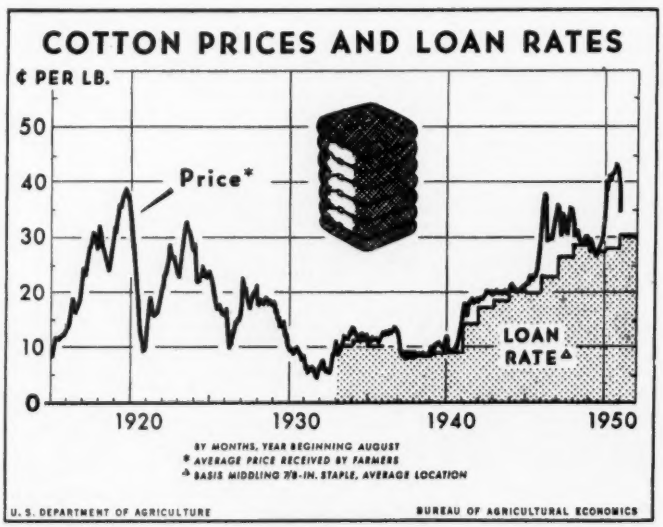
The International Cotton Advisory Committee observes that "a fundamental factor in the level of consumption this season will be the demand for rearmament purposes without which there would be a considerable reduction in textile production throughout the world."

Europe already has arranged for the purchase of more than two million bales of U.S. cotton this season. It is expected that financing arrangements will be made for another 1,500,000 bales. Another 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 bales are expected to go to countries outside Europe. These estimates, if they prove accurate, would leave the U.S. with a carryover of about three million bales next August.

• **Farmers Are in Good Financial Shape**—The Agriculture Department's annual Balance Sheet for Agriculture reveals that farmers are now in probably the strongest financial position in history. But it also shows that farmers have not fared better than the rest of the country.

Farm assets, for example, are estimated at $143 billion, almost three times the 1940 total of $53.8 billion. Take out the effect of devaluation of the dollar, and they still are about 40 percent better off than they were 11 years ago.

The contrast with 11 years ago is even



WITH THE COTTON SUPPLY small in relation to demand, prices received by farmers reached the highest point on record in April 1951, USDA-BAE reports. Whereas the loan rate in December 1949 and January 1950 was higher than the price received by farmers, the rate was considerably below the average price for the 1950-51 season. During World War II, cotton prices showed a tendency to increase and since then have remained well above the prewar level.

more striking when it comes to comparing quick assets—cash, bank deposits and bonds — with debt. Farmers have quick assets of over $20 billion, against debts totaling $12.8 billion. Eleven years ago farm debts were 2½ times the quick assets.

The most valuable farm asset is, of course, real estate. This jumped from $33.6 billion in 1940 to $72.6 billion this year. Livestock values climbed 33 percent in 1950 to reach a total of $17.5 billion, more than three times the 1940 figures. The other major asset is machinery and motor vehicles. The extent of farm mechanization is revealed by the jump from $3 billion in 1940 to $15.5 billion this year. Taking into account inflation, the number of machines in use more than doubled during the 11-year period.

• **Soils Scientist to Head SCS**—The Soil Conservation Service will have a new chief on Nov. 15, the first change since SCS was created by Congress in 1935. Dr. R. M. Salter will succeed Dr. Hugh Bennett.

Dr. Salter is a soils scientist and one of the nation's top agronomists. His background suggests an increased emphasis on the scientific approach to the soil problem. He says he plans to emphasize pasturage, crop rotation and other measures designed to rebuild soil fertility.

Commenting on the ACP program, Dr. Salter says he thinks the program for financial as well as technical aid is basically sound, but that he will insist on a dollar's worth of conservation for every ACP dollar spent. The inference was that he does not want to mix politics and soil conservation.

Dr. Salter insists that he does not plan to push for greater federal control over conservation. He thinks that if a proper educational and technical assistance program is carried out, farmers, the soil conservation districts and the states will carry a greater portion of the responsibility.

Meeting Nov. 17 to Discuss Ginners Price Ceilings

A meeting of Office of Price Stabilization officials with members of the ginning and crushing industries and trade association officials will be held in Dallas on Nov. 17 to iron out some of the difficulties in the current formula. The meeting will be held in the Fifth Floor Board Room of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce Building beginning at 10 a.m.

A Beltwide meeting is scheduled to be held in New Orleans early in January to draw up revised regulations for the entire ginning industry.

The following have been invited to attend the Dallas meeting: W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and the National Cotton Ginners' Association; W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association and the National association; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas association; S. N. Reed, O'Brien, vice-president of the Texas association; Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, Miss., secretary of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association; E. F. Czichos, Dallas; Tom Simmons, Quanah, Texas; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple, Texas; Jack Mills, Stamford, Texas; Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos, Texas; Ennis Moss, Roaring Springs, Texas; Nolan Barmore, Loraine, Texas; H. Q. Sharp, Mercedes, Texas; Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena, Texas: R. K. Phillips, Sugarland, Texas; Maurice Goodwin, Afton, Texas; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, Texas; Robert L. Horton, Abilene, Texas; B. T. Juvenal, Vernon, Texas; and R. Haughton, Dallas.

Not All Have Passed On

In describing the old photograph reproduced in our Oct. 13 issue, showing some of the members of the old Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Association who attended the 1903 annual convention in Memphis, we said that, so far as we knew, all of those pictured had passed on.

Happily, our information was incorrect, and we know now that at least one of those oldtimers is still living. He is Edward A. Eve, Number 68 in the photograph, who is living at Beaufort, S. C. We learned this from Thomas Ancrum, manager of The Southern Cotton Oil Company at Camden, S. C., who is Mr. Eve's brother-in-law. If any of our readers know of others in the picture who are still living we hope they will let us know who they are.

• Only 16 out of every 100 persons in the U.S. last year were farmers.

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FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baleing presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pheumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Pilter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Talling Beater and Shaker.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—106- and 176-saw linters, Helm Jumbo pellet machine, French screening tank, Economy boilers.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Do you have some gin or oil mill equipment for trade or sale? Classified ads in the "Press" are read by ginners and oil millers from California to the Carolinas, every-other-Saturday.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment.—Write Box E, Goliad, Texas.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone RAndolph 5615.

FOR SALE—Lummus cotton gin in A-1 shape. Cheap, real bargain. Late model, has 3-80 stand.—Novacek & Dubcak, Route 2, Caldwell, Texas.

FOR SALE—All metal cotton gin, good condition. Building 90' x 24' in sections. 5-80 stands, 18-shelf dryers, seed sterilizer, Hardwicke-Etter press, 22' scales, 4-drum airline cleaner, 5-drum Hardwicke-Etter cleaner, Howe bale scale.—Wood-High Coop. Gin, Route 1, Inez, Texas. Phone Victoria 3516W3 or 3514W3.

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—call us first. We have many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock, ready for prompt shipment.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

NOTICE—I have bought the B. H. Aderhold Gin Machinery Lot at Georgetown, Texas, and will continue to operate same. I am stocking lot with all steel machinery, separators, bur machinery, condensers, gin stands, conveyor distributors, dryers, burners, bearings, conveyor shafting, hangers, pulleys, belting; fans—all sizes. My portable trucks will overhaul your plant or install all machinery bought from me. All machinery will be overhauled and refinished and ready for inspection by the 15th of January. We will hold your selection of machinery for a reasonable deposit. 24 years in cotton gin maintenance. Buying steel machinery. — Oneal Spencer, "Cotton Gin Maintenance," Georgetown, Texas, Box 204, or contact Georgetown Oil Mill.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 gin, with LeRoi engine power. Now in operation but insufficient cotton raised to justify continued operation.—Write Box "FS", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray air blast ball bearing stands, lint flue, roller bearing shafting split steel pulleys, 72" metal lined condensor, Stacy dropper. 35 and 40" fans, seed elevator, Murray Tripiex pump, press with Cameron Tramper and Holthy device. Murray steel belt conveyor, new saws. All formerly a complete battery of a two battery outfit. Also four V-belt Mitchell Special extractor, cleaner, feeders. Serial number 18937 up. All stored at Wylie, Texas. To complete this to a modern drier system have a deferred order with John E. Mitchell Co. for 4-section, Jembo Unit, conveyor distributor and 2-M gas heater. At present have 160 h.p. LeRoi gas engine, excellent condition.—Contact owner, G. E. Drewery, 819 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas, night phone LAkeside 1810.

FOR SALE—Never was better time to buy Rio Grande Valley gins than now. Have some real bargains.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two Murray three-drum cleaners, one with boll breaker. One Murray automatic tramper up-press, steel bound, ram and casing.—New Model Gin, Covington, Tenn.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Four 56" Standard Mitchell Units.—Val Verde Gin, Route 1, Holland, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced gin owner, operator, cotton buyer and farmer wants to buy small interest in Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico or Arizona gin plant and take over operation. Will furnish references of any kind upon request.—Write Box "RJ", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED at once cotton gin man capable of erection, repairs and must be able to produce good samples, mostly Murray and Gullett gins. Must be sober, honest, reliable and be able to maintain good will with gin managers.—Write Box "ML", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

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M. J. LONGBONS, Manager, Oil Sales Division, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill. Replies confidential.

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ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings. —Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, all sizes. Sales, parts and service, day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete machinery and stock for making spliced cotton ties: Roller, double riveting press, bundling table, 1,000 lbs. Rivets, 75,000 lbs. Ties, 10,000 lbs. Buckles. This is a high production outfit.—Witten Iron & Metal Company, Box 35, Gastonia, N. C.

Catherine Williams to Be Maid's Tour Manager

Catherine Williams of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the National Cotton Council's public relations staff, will serve as tour manager for the 1952 Maid of Cotton, Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion and public relations, has announced.

In her new capacity, Miss Williams will accompany the new Cotton Maid on her six-month journey as fashion and goodwill envoy for cotton. She will handle fashion show arrangements and department liaison, press and radio contacts, and the general operation of the tour.

McDaniel, Hays in Council Field Service Shifts

Charles E. McDaniel of San Antonio this week was named Mississippi Valley area supervisor of the National Cotton Council's Field Service.

With headquarters in Memphis, Mr. McDaniel's territory will take in the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and cotton-growing counties in Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois.

CHARLES E. McDANIEL

The new Mississippi Valley area supervisor has been with the Council since 1946 and, prior to his promotion, had served as South Texas field representative. He succeeds W. Kemper Bruton, who left the Council to become executive vice-president of both the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association and the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

A native of Georgia, Mr. McDaniel is a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law. During World War II he served overseas as a major in the Army Corps of Engineers.

Thomas F. Hays, Charlotte, N. C., field representative for North Carolina, will become South Texas field representative, effective Nov. 15, succeeding Mr. McDaniel. His headquarters will be in Corpus Christi.

Mr. Hays is a native of St. Louis, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and a World War II Navy veteran.

Down 1,160,000 Bales

NOVEMBER 1 COTTON REPORT

The Nov. 1 crop forecast of 15,771,000 bales released by the U.S. Crop Reporting Board Nov. 8 is 1,160,000 bales, or seven percent, below the Oct. 1 forecast. Most of the decline in prospective production occurred in areas where the crop was later than usual and where severe drouth prevailed during August and September. Insect damage was heavier than expected in many areas.

The forecast for Texas is 500,000 bales less than indicated a month earlier. Large decreases also are shown in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Average lint yield per acre for the U.S. is indicated at 265.2 pounds, compared with the 1950 yield of 248.7 pounds and the 10-year average of 265.9 pounds.

Following shows in tabulation the USDA report on the cotton crop as of Nov. 1, with previous comparisons by states:

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Missouri	321	321	330,000	330,000	270,000	196,880	152,730
Virginia	393	415	18,000	19,000	5,000	7,684	4,864
North Carolina	377	399	600,000	635,000	170,000	417,210	308,815
South Carolina	359	463	870,000	880,000	410,000	748,292	684,741
Georgia	311	309	940,000	935,000	510,000	836,742	763,290
Tennessee	325	363	550,000	615,000	425,000	367,775	284,629
Florida	226	212	32,000	30,000	14,000	17,746	17,325
Alabama	288	399	940,000	975,000	580,000	833,533	757,900
Mississippi	313	341	1,650,000	1,800,000	1,340,000	1,381,995	1,188,638
Arkansas	288	341	1,350,000	1,600,000	1,105,000	839,748	975,537
Louisiana	375	389	770,000	800,000	430,000	668,276	590,399
Oklahoma	150	174	500,000	580,000	225,000	224,348	169,761
Texas	164	183	4,300,000	4,800,000	2,950,000	2,521,376	2,234,658
New Mexico	422	436	290,000	300,000	195,000	110,856	71,971
Arizona	707	707	820,000	820,000	428,000	188,428	118,983
California	650	650	1,800,000	1,800,000	880,000	658,090	963,960
All Other States	299	333	11,000	12,000	8,000	2,685	1,802
United States	265.2	284.7	15,771,000	16,331,000	9,945,000	10,021,664	8,389,303

A.—Lint yield per acre indicated as of Nov. 1, 1951. B.—Same as of Oct. 1, 1951. C.—Indicated cotton production as of Nov. 1 in 500-pound gross weight bales. D.—Same as of Oct. 1, 1951. E.—Same as of Nov. 1, 1950. F.—Ginnings in running bales, linters not included, as of Nov. 1, 1951. G.—Same as of Oct. 18, 1951.

1950-51 Soybean Crushings Are Largest of Record

Crushing of soybeans for oil October 1950 through September 1951 were nearly 30 percent above the previous record, totaling 252 million bushels. Exports of nearly 28 million bushels were more than double those for 1949-50.

Supplies of soybeans for 1951-52, from present indications, will amount to 275 million bushels, or the second largest of record. Farm prices of soybeans last season averaged $2.81 per bushel, which was 64 cents higher than the previous season.

A crop of 271 million bushels of soybeans was indicated by Oct. 1 conditions. This would be the second highest of record, exceeded only by last year's 287 million bushels. The 1940-49 average is 179 million bushels. Indicated yield of 20.7 bushels per acre is above average but 0.9 bushels below last year. The soybean acreage for harvest as beans in 1951 was estimated at 13,102,000 acres, or slightly less than last year.

Dr. L. B. Parsons Is New Lever Research Director

Promotion of Dr. L. B. Parsons to be director of research and development for Lever Brothers Co. has been announced by W. H. Burkhart, vice-president in charge of production.

Dr. Parsons joined Lever Brothers as a research supervisor in 1939 and served successively as chief chemist, manager of basic research laboratories, and assistant director of research and development. He will continue to be located at the Lever research laboratories in Cambridge, Mass.

W. P. Ritenberry, Former Ginner, Dies in Arkansas

Funeral services for William P. Ritenberry, 75, former employe at the Huckaby Gin in Lake City, Ark., were held Nov. 7 at Lake City. Mr. Ritenberry suffered a heart attack in 1949.

Survivors include three daughters, Mrs. W. L. Snow of Lunsford, Ark., Mrs. Ardell Ketchum of Laverne, Calif., and Mrs. Nile Wilson of Toledo, Ohio; a stepdaughter, Mrs. Bonnie Rhodes of Memphis, Tenn.; and a sister, Mrs. May Hess of Paragould, Ark.

Postel Opens New Plant

A third soybean processing plant, located at Norris City, Ill., has been put into operation by J. W. Huegely and John W. Cripe, operators of the Ph. H. Postel Milling Co. soybean plants at Mascoutah and Nashville, Ill.

Farmers Have $4.75 Cash Now for Every $1 in 1940

A USDA farm finance expert indicates that farmers have been holding about $4.75 in cash and savings this year for every dollar they had in 1940.

Roy J. Burroughs of USDA's Finance Division told an outlook conference in Washington this week that this ready money could pay off all farm debts and still leave a balance of nearly $7,000,000,000.

In 1940 it was a different story, he said. Debts then amounted to almost $2.50 for every dollar in the bank or in cash.

How much good do these available dollars do the American farmer?

Inflation complicates the answer, USDA points out. The farmer can buy more than he could in 1940, but he can't buy as much as the dollar increase shows. Despite the big gains in cash and savings, such money will buy only a little more than twice as much as it would in prewar days.

Similarly, farmers netted about three times as much last year as they did in 1940, but they could buy only one and a half times as much in goods.

Farmers now can buy from one and a half to two times as much with today's income, cash and savings as they could with what they had 11 years ago.

There's another bright side to the picture. A farmer's biggest assets are such things as land, buildings, livestock and machinery. And these are not included in the estimates of cash and savings.

Another important thing tempers the farm finance picture. The cash and savings and net income figures lump all farmers together, although every farmer knows of others in dire poverty or with considerable wealth.

Allied Mills Advances Murphy and Griffin

Advancement of two long-term executives of Allied Mills, soybean oil mill operator with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., was announced last week. L. T. Murphy, vice-president in charge of production and plant operation, was elected to the firm's board of directors and E. D. Griffin, general sales manger, was named vice-president.

Mr. Murphy has been with Allied Mills and predecessor companies for 30 years, much of this time at Omaha, Neb., as plant manager before he was made vice-president five years ago. Mr. Griffin has been in the firm's sales department for 25 years.

1952 Feeding Practices Bulletin Is Ready

In commenting on the "1952 Feeding Practices," just off the press, NCPA Educational Service Director A. L. Ward points out that the illustrations of champion livestock and poultry in the bulletin will be of interest to oil mill customers and help to increase their interest in the feeding information the bulletin contains.

The 1952 edition of this widely accepted booklet is dedicated "to the men and institutions that developed modern breeds, and to those who strive today to breed better livestock and poultry."

"As the world has contributed its best bloodlines to the United States," the foreword reads, "Americans have developed new types and breeds of livestock and poultry adapted to modern needs of the farm, the ranch and the market.

"Combined with progressive management and feeding, this breeding has made the production of meat and milk, eggs, wool and mohair more profitable for those who live on the land. It has given the United States abundant food and clothing, and its leadership in the animal and poultry industries."

Oil mills are urged to order a supply of the "1952 Feeding Practices" for distribution to their customers, county agents, vocational and veterans agriculture teachers and others. Copies are available from the Educational Service offices at 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, and 521 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga. Price is $10 per hundred, plus shipping costs. Envelopes for mailing the bulletin are 40 cents per hundred.

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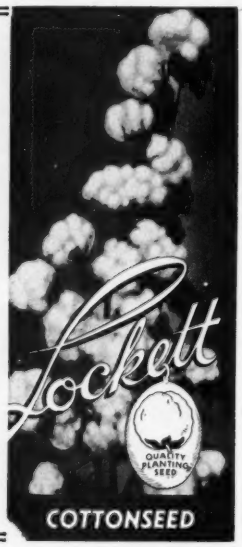

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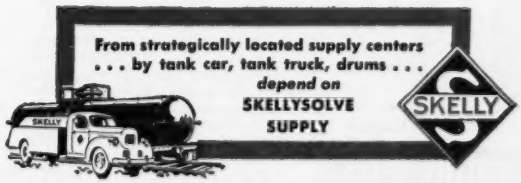
Fact is, not one single customer suffered a shortage of Skellysolve—even though rail facilities in Kansas City, Topeka, Manhattan and many other places were almost completely under water.

How the Skelly organization kept Skellysolve shipments going to their destinations during those exciting days would make a story that could fill a book. But to Skelly customers, the only story that matters is that their Skellysolve was shipped as ordered—**and** arrived on time to keep production going!

What's behind that almost superhuman performance? An organization with over 20 years of pioneering and specialized experience in solvents. Strategically located bulk plants. And flexible, optional methods of delivery. For instance, in several emergencies when rail lines were out, Skellysolve was delivered by tank truck—or shipped in drums by truck transport. If one didn't work—the other did.

MORAL: If you depend on your solvent supply to keep you going regardless of weather or disasters, it will pay you to use Skellysolve!



Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Outlook Report

Fats, Oils, Oilseeds Prices, Production

■ **Cottonseed production in 1951 will be largest since 1937; soybean crop estimated second largest in history; peanut production down from 1950.**

Prices of fats and oils, in general, began the marketing year Oct. 1, 1951 at about the same level as a year earlier, USDA-BAE reports. However, last year prices advanced sharply from October 1950 through February 1951. No such advance is anticipated this year. Prospective supplies are large enough to maintain consumption and exports at high levels and still increase ending-stocks of most food fats above the relatively low level prevailing on Oct. 1, 1951. Domestic disappearance of fats and oils in the past year was high and is expected to so continue in 1951-52.

Total exports in the past year were at a record level, totaling 2,173 million pounds for the 11-month period, October 1950-August 1951, compared with 1,895 million pounds a year earlier. This included 584 million pounds of lard and 698 million pounds of soybean oil and the oil-equivalent of soybeans and 457 million pounds of inedible tallow and greases. Exports of fats and oils in 1951-52 again will be large.

On the basis of Oct. 1 crop estimates and other indications, the total domestic output of fats and oils in the year which began Oct. 1, 1951, will be at a record level of about 12.8 billion pounds compared with an estimate of nearly 12.4 billion pounds a year earlier (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts for crushing abroad). A decline in output of linseed oil and butter will be more than offset by increases in other fats and oils. Output of edible vegetable oils may be nearly 10 percent greater than a year earlier.

• **Soybeans**—The 1951 crop of soybeans, estimated Oct. 1 at 271 million bushels, is smaller than last year's record crop but substantially greater than for any other year. Prices to farmers for 1951 crop soybeans are being supported at a national average of $2.45 per bushel compared with $2.11 the previous year. The mid-September price received by farmers was $2.59 per bushel. The price to farmers probably will average near this level. The season average price last year was $2.45 per bushel.

• **Cottonseed** — Production of cottonseed in 1951 is calculated at 6,845,000 tons (based on Oct. 8 cotton report), 68 percent larger than the 1950 crop and the largest since 1937. Prices to farmers for 1951-crop cottonseed are being supported by loans at $65.50 per ton and by direct purchases at $61.50 per ton, basis grade (100). In addition, CCC will purchase cottonseed products at stipulated prices from crushers who pay producers the loan rate for their cottonseed. Prices to producers through October were near the support level, but below last year's season average price of $86.40 per ton.

• **Peanuts**—Production of 1951 crop peanuts is estimated at 1.7 billion pounds, 335 million less than the year before. Beginning stocks, however, are substantially greater than on the same date a year earlier, so total supplies will not be down as much as is indicated by the drop in production. Prices to farmers for 1951 crop quota peanuts are being supported at a schedule of prices based on a national average of 11.53 cents per pound compared with 10.8 cents a year earlier. Prices received by farmers in mid-September averaged 11.0 cents per pound. Edible use of peanuts may increase slightly in 1951-52. The surplus for crushing and export may be considerably smaller than in 1950-51.

• **Flaxseed** — Reflecting a substantial drop in yield, output of flaxseed in 1951 may total 32.3 million bushels, seven million less than the year before. Total disappearance of flaxseed and linseed oil in 1951-52 is expected to be over 50 percent greater than production, necessitating a material reduction in stocks of flaxseed and some reduction in the large government stocks of linseed oil available at the beginning of the season. Prices to farmers for 1951-crop flaxseed are being supported at $2.65 per bushel, farm basis. It was announced in September that 1952-crop flaxseed will be supported at $3.77 per bushel, farm basis. Market prices in October indicate that producers were receiving about $3.85 per bushel. Prices are expected to remain well above the 1951 support level for the rest of this season.

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BPI Reviews 50 Years of USDA Plant Research

In observance of its 50 years of work in plant science, USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry paused long enough last month to hold a three-day seminar devoted to looking back on what has been accomplished during those 50 years and looking ahead toward what future research may bring.

Speakers pointed out that since the establishment of the bureau in 1901 the present-day organic fungicides and insecticides have been developed, along with better equipment with which to apply them, discovery of plant viruses and other diseases, and progress in finding controls for many of them. Other research has included the development of disease resistant varieties, hybridization of certain vegetables, use of plant growth regulators, improvement of storage and marketing practices.

Looking forward, Dr. L. J. Stadler, USDA geneticist at the University of Missouri, told how advancing knowledge of heredity is making it possible for scientists to manufacture crop plants to order, particularly the new technique of synthesizing new hybrids from species with widely varying chromosome patterns through "cumulative hybridization."

Dr. S. L. Emsweller, USDA horticulturist, reviewed research under way on using chemicals to increase the number of plant chromosomes to produce improved varieties.

The need for international cooperation in the search for plant germ plasm resistant to diseases was underscored by D. H. A. Rodenhiser, USDA pathologist, who believes American scientists should give more attention to plant diseases in foreign countries which are potential threats to U.S. crops.

Dr. S. B. Hendricks, USDA soil chemist, described studies using radioisotopes which are giving researchers a better understanding of how various mineral elements affect plant growth.

Insecticide Outlook to Be Topic at Meeting

Will sufficient insecticides and equipment to apply them be available to cotton farmers in 1952?

That is one of the questions insecticide industry and agricultural leaders will try to answer at the fifth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 4-5.

Discussions on the outlook for necessary raw materials and production prospects for insecticides are listed for the opening session. State and federal entomologists attending the two-day meeting sponsored by the National Cotton Council will review progress in cotton insect control during 1951 and will point up specific research needs. A special panel discussion on research highlights in 1951 is scheduled.

How to apply insecticides most effectively, control of the pink bollworm and safety precautions to be observed in use of insecticides are among subjects to be studied.

Most of the program for the second day of the conference will be concerned with educational activities in connection with cotton insect control, with accent on farm and community experiences.

Entomologists from all the principal cotton-producing states where insects are a major problem, representatives of agricultural chemical manufacturing concerns, federal workers in cotton insect control, as well as cotton industry, Extension Service, experiment station and land grant college leaders, will attend the conference.

USDA Moves Bennett, Salter and Moseman

Changes in the heads of two USDA divisions follow the announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan that Dr. Hugh H. Bennett has been appointed a special assistant to the Secretary in charge of conservation and resource matters.

Dr. Robert M. Salter has been named to succeed Dr. Bennett as chief of the Soil Conservation Service, effective about Nov. 15, and Dr. A. H. Moseman will succeed Dr. Salter as chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

India Ups Import Quota

The government of India has announced a 1951-52 import quota of 900,000 bales (of 500 pounds) for U.S. cotton. This is nearly triple the record 1949-50 imports from the U.S. of 312,000 bales and considerably higher than total imports of about 800,000 bales from all sources in 1950-51.

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Alligator V-Belt Fasteners and the open end (long length) V-Belting, in rolls, are now being used by the cotton gin manufacturers on their new gins as original equipment.

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Bulletin V-211 gives complete details. A copy mailed on request.

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Effect of Spacing and Fertilizer on

Boll Production and Cotton Yield On Houston Black Clay at Temple

*By R. J. HERVEY, F. L. FISHER and J. R. JOHNSTON**

EXPERIMENTAL results on a Houston black clay soil near Temple, Texas, during 1950 indicate that plant population not only affects the yields of seed cotton, but it also may affect the shape of the plants and number of bolls per plant. Closer plant spacing may provide the means for increasing cotton yields in the Blacklands and possibly increase the response of this crop to mineral fertilizers, since closely-spaced plants should feed more intensively on soil nutrients.

Because of the increasing importance of mechanical harvesting in the Blacklands, a plant shape is needed which will permit the machine to operate more efficiently. Close spacing of the plants appears to provide a partial solution to this problem.

A factorial experiment with two rates of nitrogen (N) (0 and 30 pounds per acre), two rates each of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and potash (K_2O) (0 and 60 pounds per acre), and three plant spacings, (5.5, 8.3 and 11.4 inches between plants), with three replications, was started in the spring of 1950, with Empire WR cotton. The materials used to supply the plant nutrients were ammonium nitrate, 33.5 percent N, superphosphate, 20 percent P_2O_5, and muriate of potash, 60 percent K_2O. The test plot had been seeded to Hubam sweetclover (fertilized with 40 pounds of P_2O_5 per acre) in 1949.

Fertilizers had no significant effect on the quantity of seed cotton produced or the number of bolls per plant. Nitrogen significantly increased boll size, reducing the number of bolls required to produce a pound of seed cotton from 69.2 to 63.4 (Table 1). Analysis of variance of all data in this fertilizer-spacing experiment shows that none of the interactions was significant except that of N x K on number of bolls per plant. Both nitrogen and potash, when used alone, significantly increased the number of bolls per plant, but when applied in combination they significantly reduced the number of bolls per plant.

Spacing had a highly significant effect on both the number of bolls per plant and the yield of seed cotton per acre (Table 1). The three spacings, 5.5, 8.3 and 11.4 inches, used in this experiment gave approximately 29,000, 19,000 and 14,000 plants per acre, respectively. As the plant population increased, the number of bolls per plant decreased. This relationship gives a highly significant negative correlation of r=-.897 (70 degrees of freedom). The correlation between plant population and pounds of seed cotton per acre was r=0.433 (70 degrees of freedom), which is also highly significant. The 5.5-inch spacing of plants increased the yield of seed cotton over the 11.4-inch spacing by 174 pounds.

Spacing did not significantly affect the size of the bolls. The greater yields obtained from the denser stands were due to the increase in the number of bolls per acre, approximately 86,000 and 72,000 bolls per acre for the 5.5-inch and 11.4-inch spacing, respectively.

Summary

A cotton fertilizer-spacing test was conducted on Houston black clay at the Temple station during 1950.

Fertilizers had no effect on the yield of seed cotton or the number of bolls per plant.

Nitrogen caused a significant increase in the size of the bolls produced, reducing the number of bolls per pound of seed cotton from 69.2 to 63.4 when 30 pounds of nitrogen per acre were applied (Table 1).

Plant spacing within the row significantly reduced the number of bolls per plant but increased the yield of seed cotton per acre from 1,100 to 1,274 pounds for the 11.4-inch and 5.5-inch plant spacings, respectively.

*Respectively, assistant plant pathologist, Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas; instructor, Department of Agronomy, College Station, Texas; and assistant director, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, formerly superintendent, Blackland Experiment Station. Reprinted from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Progress Report No. 1401.

Table 1. The effect of plant spacing and nitrogen fertilizer on the number of bolls per plant, boll size and yield of seed cotton

Plants per acre	N	Bolls per plant	Bolls per pound seed cotton	Pounds seed cotton per acre
29,000	0	2.98 (12)[1]	70.8 (12)	1278 (12)
	30	2.93	65.3	1271
	Ave.	2.95 (2+)	68.0 (24)	1274 (24)
19,000	0	4.10	71.0	1126
	30	4.04	62.4	1220
	Ave.	4.07	66.7	1173
14,000	0	5.13	65.8	1071
	30	5.11	62.6	1130
	Ave.	5.12	64.2	1100
Average		4.05 (72)	66.3	1183
		Nitrogen Means		
	N_0	4.07 (36)	69.2	1158
	N_{30}	4.02	63.4	1207

	Least Significant Difference					
No. of plots	.01%	.05%	.01%	.05%	.01%	.05%
12	0.57	0.43	10.8	8.1	147	111
24	0.40	0.30	7.6	5.7	104	78
36	0.33	0.25	6.2	4.7	85	64

[1] Numbers in parentheses show the number of plots averaged.

Soybean Inspections Are Up Sharply in September

Inspected receipts of soybeans in September were more than double those in August or in September a year ago, indicating an earlier movement of new crop soybeans, according to reports to USDA. Only in September 1949 were receipts higher than this year. Receipts for September totaled 5,302 cars compared with 1,895 in August, 2,770 in September 1950 and 8,806 in September 1949.

Inspected receipts for the entire season, October through September, totaled 124,697 cars compared with 98,653 last season.

The quality of soybeans marketed in September dropped slightly—72 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 75 percent in August, and 49 percent in September 1950. Of the inspected receipts during the 1950-51 season 78 percent graded No. 2 or better, which was the same as for the 1949-50 season.

Inspections of soybeans in September included the equivalent of 456 cars inspected as cargo lots and 67 cars as truck receipts.

Dehydrated Cotton Tops May Be Good Feed

Dehydrated, green cotton tops are being investigated at Texas Agricultural Experiment Station as a potential source of feed for livestock and poultry.

Feed research workers believe that the value of the dehydrated products may closely approach that of dehydrated alfalfa meal, which is widely used in feeds.

Heavy second growth of plants, after harvest, in the Brazos River bottom fields renewed the interest of research workers this year in cotton leaves and stalks as a feed. The feed has been found to be highly palatable to cattle, and tests are planned in different types of livestock and poultry rations. A feed manufacturer has ordered several tons for testing, in addition to offical research at the Experiment Station.

Previous experience has shown that cotton leaves and stalks make good silage if properly handled. Dehydration is being used to preserve more feed value and avoid spoilage which easily occurred with cotton top silage.

Cotton tops are being harvested with traveling ensilage cutters and the material hauled to dehydrators by dump trucks. The dehydrated tops have a pleasant odor, very much like that of dehydrated alfalfa. The dark green color indicates a high carotene or vitamin A content. Pending a complete analysis, feed specialists expect the feed to contain liberal amounts of protein, total digestible nutrients and vitamin A.

If the cotton tops prove to be a valuable roughage feed, Experiment Station workers feel that this will simplify and encourage early stalk removal which is recommended by entomologists to reduce insect damage the following season.

World Castor Bean Crop Is Down Slightly

World castor bean production in 1951, now estimated at about 480,000 tons, represents a slight decrease from the 1950 level, according to a preliminary estimate based on information available to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Sharp reductions in Brazil and India, the principal sources of supply, may be nearly offset by a possible increase in production in the Soviet Union and by the castor bean production program initiated this year in the U.S. Nevertheless, world availabilities as far as the U.S. and world trade in general are concerned are expected to be some 20,000 tons short of last year's supply because of the poor crops in Brazil and India. An all-time high in world castor bean output appears to have been attained in 1948, when an estimated 545,000 tons were produced.

The castor plant thrives in most tropical and sub-tropical regions and in many countries of the temperate zone. Because it grows wild and is also cultivated, accurate production statistics are difficult to obtain. However, it is estimated that approximately 80 percent of the world output normally is produced in Brazil, India and the Soviet Union, though current information on production in the last named country is not available.

Brazil is the world's leading producer of castor beans, having surpassed India since the mid-1930's. A record outturn of 255,000 tons was attained in 1948. This year's production is now estimated at around 135,000 tons, the smallest since 1939. Drought seriously affected the harvest in northeast Brazil, where over two-thirds of the crop normally is produced. Weather in South Brazil was favorable throughout the season, however, and a good crop reportedly was harvested in that area.

India was the world's principal producer of castor beans prior to 1936, with a possible record outturn of 169,000 tons in 1933. Since then it has ranked next to Brazil. The 1951 crop, however, amounted to only 118,720 tons, the lowest outturn since 1942.

The Soviet Union ranks third as a producer of castor beans. Prewar production averaged approximately 120,000 tons; output in 1948, according to one unofficial source, was about 55,000 tons. Current data are not available, but production is believed to have increased in 1950 and again in 1951.

The U.S., the world's leading importer and consumer of castor beans and oil, has undertaken a program to encourage domestic production of castor beans in order to assure that the supply of castor oil will be sufficient for national defense. No official estimates are available at present, but a harvest of aproximately 20,000 to 30,000 tons is expected from a planted area of around 84,000 acres under contract on irrigated land in California, Texas, Arizona and Oklahoma, and on dry land in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Relatively minor quantities of castor beans are grown in many other areas of the world. Mexico's production in 1949 and 1950 is estimated at 4,400 tons. Haiti produced 2,600 and 3,600 tons in the same years, respectively.

Commercial Peanut Stocks Are Below Last Month

The supply of peanuts held in commercial positions declined as the first month of the 1951-52 milling season ended, according to USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Holdings of peanuts in off-farm positions on Sept. 30 expressed in terms of farmers' stock equivalent totaled 207 million pounds, shelled oil stock excepted. This compares with 246 million pounds on hand last month and 196 million pounds a year ago.

While milling of new crop peanuts has begun in the southeast and southwest, the total quantity milled during September, at 46 million pounds, is well below the level of September milling operations of the past three seasons. It is also significantly below milling of last month not only for Virginias but also for Spanish and runners.

Canadian Usage Drops

Consumption of cotton by mills in Canada experienced a seasonal decline during the employee-vacation months of July and August (28,000 bales each month) but did not regain the pre-vacation level in September. Consumption in that month amounted to only 33,000 bales compared with an average of 42,000 for the 10 months prior to July 1951. Reduced consumption in September was attributed mainly to increased imports of cotton goods (mostly unbleached) from the U.S. at reduced prices and to a lag in the expected placement of military orders.

THE NEW AUTOMATIC

Dri-Slide Statifier*

Satisfactorily tested during the 1950 ginning season and will be installed on all 1951 Statifier outfits.

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THE NEW VALVE CAN BE INSTALLED ON STATIFIER OUTFITS NOW IN USE.

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Reasonably priced complete Statifier Outfits for the Lint Slide, or for Lint Slide and Distributor.

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TP&L Promotes U. H. Ohrman

Announcement has been made of the appointment of U. H. Ohrman as assistant manager of the Industrial Sales Division of Texas Power & Light Company. Mr. Ohrman, who has been associated with the TP&L power sales division for more than 21 years, assumed his new duties on Oct. 1.

During his service with TP&L, "Bill" Ohrman has worked almost exclusively with the cotton ginning and cotton oil trade in the 52-county area of north, central and east Texas where his company operates. For more than two decades he has been advising with cotton gin and cotton oil mill personnel in the interest of more efficient and economic operations and he calls most of these men by their first names.

Mr. Ohrman has been identified with the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association for nearly a decade and is now serving as a director of the Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc. In March of this year he was elected president of the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers & Supply Association, succeeding to this office from the vice-presidency.

He is a familiar figure at all Texas Cotton Ginners' Association conventions as well as the National Oil Mill Superintendents Association meetings, and has appeared on the programs of both.

Although a native of Missouri, Mr. Ohrman has spent most of his life in Texas, which he has "adopted" as his state.

Report Tells Progress in Bacterial Blight Research

Progress made to date in research to develop strains of cotton that are resistant to bacterial blight, conducted jointly by USDA and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, is reported in a new bulletin prepared by L. S. Bird, plant pathologist with the Texas Experiment Station, and L. M. Blank, USDA plant pathologist.

Bacterial blight disease may affect all aboveground parts of the cotton plant. It shows up on the leaves as water-soaked angular changes in the plant tissue, which turn brown when dry. On the bolls, the disease appears as water-soaked round spots, which are sunken and black when dry. Long black injuries are produced on the stems and fruiting branches. These appearances cause bacterial blight to be commonly known as "angular leaf spot," "boll blight" and "blackarm."

It has been estimated that this disease causes an annual reduction in yield of upland cotton in the U.S. of one to two percent and from 5 to 15 percent in severe outbreaks of Egyptian and Sea Island varieties.

Stoneville 20, a strain that is highly resistant to bacterial blight, is being used to transfer blight resistance to commercial cotton varieties. Work on combining Stoneville 20 with Stoneville 2B, Deltapine and Empire is being conducted at College Station, Texas.

The report, Bulletin 736, "Breeding Strains of Cotton Resistant to Bacterial Blight," is available from the Publications Office, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

5-Acre Winners Are Named In Southeast Georgia

Three outstanding southeast Georgia farmers are winners of district awards in the state Five-Acre Cotton Contest for 1951, E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist for the Georgia Extension Service, said last week. All these winners averaged around a bale an acre on their entire cotton crops this year.

W. H. Smith, Jr., Bulloch County, topped all producers in the 27-county area with an 11,771-pound yield on five acres. He receives a $250 cash ward.

Second place winner in the district is Joseph R. Ellison, Screven County, with a yield of 11,552 pounds, and the third prize goes to Segal Durrence, Tattnall County, producer of 11,127 pounds of seed cotton on five acres.

Mr. Ellison receives $150 and Mr. Durrence $100.

The contest is sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association. Awards are to be made at a meeting in Atlanta Dec. 13, Mr. Westbrook said, when the state champion will be announced. The state winner will receive a $500 cash award.

Industrial Crops Are Made Compulsory in Hungary

Farmers in designated areas in Hungary may be compelled, under a decree promulgated Sept. 16, to plant a specified percentage of their tillable land to industrial crops such as cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar beets, soybeans and castor beans. The percentages are based on the amount of tillable land on a farm, ranging from eight percent for those with less than seven acres up to 20 percent for those with 36 or more acres.

Only in exceptional cases may permission be given for the growing of industrial crops outside the designated districts. Heretofore, such crops have been grown under contract with the government in areas with favored natural conditions, but this is the first time Hungarian farmers have been compelled to devote a minimum percentage of their land to them. This decree adds another hardship to independent farming already burdened with compulsory deliveries of food and feed crops to the government at fixed low prices.

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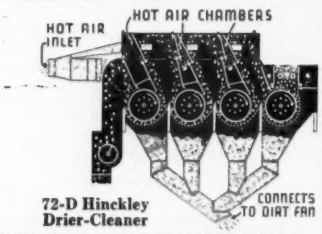

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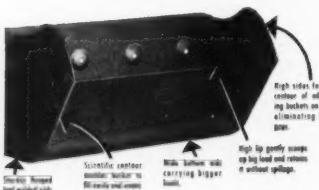

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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• November 29-30—Eighth Annual Spinner-Breeder Conference, Clemson, S. C. Sponsored by Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss.

• December 4-5 — Fifth Annual Insect Control Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.

1952

• Jan. 28-29 — National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.

• March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• March 10-11-12 — Annual conventions of Arkansas - Missouri Ginners Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association, to be held in connection with Midsouth Gin Exhibit, Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri association; W. T. Pigott, Box 226, Milan, Tenn., secretary - treasurer, Tennessee association.

• March 24-25—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.

• March 30—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• March 31, April 1-2 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice - president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.

• May 12 - 13 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• May 19-20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• May 26-27-28 — Fifty - eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superintendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 2-3—Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.

• June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.

• June 8-9-10-11—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

Cotton Council to Meet In New Orleans

The National Cotton Council has announced it would hold its fourteenth annual meeting in the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La., Jan. 28-29.

Objective of the meeting is to study and approve an industry-wide promotion and research program for 1952 in behalf of cotton, cottonseed and their products. Delegate members also will hear staff reports of activities during the past year.

Eighteen cotton producing states from Carolina to California and the six segments of the raw cotton industry—producers, ginners, cottonseed crushers, merchants, warehousemen and spinners—will be represented.

A full slate of committee sessions is scheduled for the three days prior to the general assembly on Monday, Jan. 28. Meetings of the long staple and cotton quality committees and of the mobilization subcommittee are listed on the program for Friday, Jan. 25.

On the following day, other committees will hear reports of Cotton Council staff members on 1951 activities and will study recommendations for 1952. The full cotton mobilization committee will meet Saturday afternoon. Operating policy, budget, and finance committee sessions are scheduled Sunday, Jan. 27.

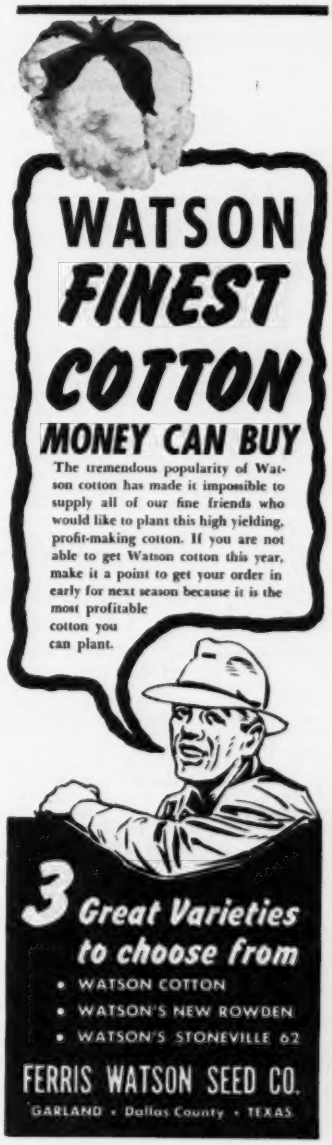
New Book:

"THE MOLDS AND MAN" IS AN INTRODUCTION TO FUNGI

"The aim of this book is to give a general account of the fungi and their impact upon us—how they live and grow and reproduce, what they do and how they do it, what their place is in the general scheme of nature"—thus begins the introduction to a new book, "The Molds and Man," by Dr. Clyde M. Christensen, professor of plant pathology at the University of Michigan.

Written in a witty manner which makes the book enjoyable reading, this story of how fungi live shows also how they affect other plants and animals, both for good and bad. It has been known that fungi are among the chief causes of disease in plants, but only recently has it been recognized that fungi cause a great variety of diseases in animals, including humans. And of course among the great medical as well as scientific discoveries of the last few years have been penicillin, streptomycin and the other "wonder" drugs produced from molds.

"The Molds and Man" will serve as a basic text for students of mycology as well as a source book of information for persons engaged in food technology, agricultural research and industrial and medical mycology. It is published by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn.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World Report:

Cotton Stocks Hit New Postwar Low

World cotton stocks on July 31, estimated at 11 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight except U.S. stocks which are in running bales), were 40 percent less than the 16.6 million now estimated to have been in storage on July 31, 1950. The 1951 stock figure is only one-third of world consumption in 1950-51 and may be considered a minimum working stock since July 31 is midseason in the Southern Hemisphere producing countries where stocks (including unginned cotton) are always heavy at that time of the year.

It is significant that stocks in the surplus-producing countries on July 31 were only half as large as those of a year earlier, estimated at 10.4 million bales, while stocks in the nonproducing and deficit-producing countries were down by only 2.8 percent or less than 200,000 bales to 5.5 million. The amount of cotton afloat or in transit in international trade at the end of July 1951 is also estimated to have been down from around 530,000 to about 300,000 bales, as old-crop cotton was relatively scarce late in the season and importers awaited the arrival of lower-priced new-crop supplies after August.

Stocks in the nonproducing and deficit-producing countries, although only slightly lower than a year ago, were unevenly distributed. Moderate increases took place in some countries while others reported stocks below the level needed for efficient mill operation. The 1951 stocks of 5.5 million bales in this group of countries as a whole represented only 32 percent of their 1950-51 consumption totaling 17.1 million bales. The only major importing countries with stocks in 1951 above four months' current mill requirements were the United Kingdom, Italy, India, Japan, and Switzerland.

Stocks in the surplus-producing countries on July 31, 1951, estimated at 5.2 million bales, represented 33 percent of 1950-51 consumption of 15.7 million bales. However, high midseason stocks in Southern Hemisphere countries where consumption is low or nonexistent amounted to 1.5 million bales, or about one year's mill requirements. In the remaining surplus countries the 1951 stocks totaling 3.7 million bales amounted to 26 percent of 1950-51 consumption of 14.2 million. Some rebuilding of stocks during the current season is to be expected in exporting countries as well as in importing countries.

Depletion of stocks in surplus-producing countries while those in other countries were generally maintained slightly below last year's level is attributed to the short world supply in 1950-51 and the consequent rise in prices with consumption at a record level. Exporting countries generally were willing to deplete their reserve stocks to minimum levels either to take advantage of unusually favorable prices or to afford relief to other countries where available supplies were inadequate. On the other hand, importing countries attempted to maintain satisfactory stocks throughout the 1950-51 season because of earlier uncertainty regarding the 1951-52 world cotton crop and unsettled world political conditions.

Although world production in 1951-52 is expected to reach 35.3 million bales and consumption is expected to be less than the 32.8 million bales consumed in 1950-51, it appears that world stocks will still be well below normal at the end of the current season.

Tiny Resin Sacs Cause Tar Spots, Scientist Finds

Tiny resin sacs of vegetable origin are a newly discovered source of "tar spots" in cloth which annually cost textile plants hundreds of thousands of dollars to remove, according to an announcement last week by the Institute of Textile Technology.

For years scientists in mill laboratories, colleges and research centers have been pushing a wide-spread detective job to solve the mystery of where "tar spots" come from, believing all resulted from flecks of tar or asphalt picked up by cotton during its journey from fields to mills.

Although the spots cause only small blemishes in fabric, they have become more noticeable with recent improvements in cloth quality, so that many textile companies have been forced to classify thousands of yards of goods as "seconds" or are spending large amounts for special cleaning treatments.

Dr. Jack Compton, technical director of the Institute of Textile Technology, reports that while a large number of the spots which plague manufacturers and customers alike are caused by asphaltic materials, a discovery by Leo Hubbard, institute research chemist, proves beyond doubt that many come from resin sacs normally present in leaves or burrs which become mixed with cotton fiber during harvesting.

These tiny egg-like capsules, about one-fiftieth of an inch in size, can often be spun right into a piece of yarn and woven into the cloth. When heated, they burst and a black substance resembling tar flows out to cause a smudge. Ordinary bleaching operations cannot remove the stain, distinguishable because, unlike asphalt tar spots, this resinous substance will not dissolve in petroleum solvents.

Mr. Hubbard's discovery marks the first time in the history of cotton culture and manufacturing that science has traced "tar spots" trouble to vegetable resin sacs, Dr. Compton states, and opens a new way toward eliminating the problem.

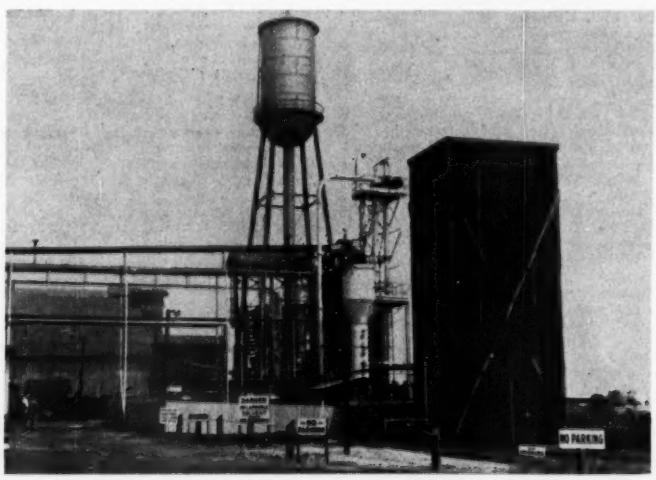
California Expects Smaller Cotton Acreage in 1952

More cereals and alfalfa and less cotton acreage will be planted in California next year, agricultural experts there predict following a statewide survey of past and present farm production.

About 91,000 fewer acres of cotton are expected in 1952 because of lower prices now than during the 1950 harvest.

Editor Gets German Award

A. R. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill., editor of the Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, was awarded one of the two Normann citations by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Fettwissenschaft e. V. at its meeting in Hamburg, Germany, last month. He is the first non-German to be so honored. Dr. Baldwin presented a paper on new developments in the field of fats and oils in the U.S. before the German society.



Dothan Oil Mill Has New Solvent Extraction Unit

PICTURED ABOVE is the solvent unit at the Dothan Oil Mill Company, Dothan, Ala. It is a part of the mill's new Exsolex extraction plant. The Exsolex process involves the use of Anderson Expellers for pre-pressing and an Anderson solvent unit for further oil recovery. The system is manufactured by the V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Dothan Oil Mill Company processes cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts. J. H. Bryson, Sr., is president of the mill and also president of the National Cottonseed Products Association. J. H. Bryson, Jr., is vice-president of the Dothan mill.

Memo to Gins and Oil Mills:

Remind Customers Of Scrap Drive

Collecting and selling farm scrap to dealers means taking a real part in arming the nation with essential weapons, and ginners and oil millers can help "get the scrap" by reminding their farmer customers of the farm "Scrap Harvest" now under way. Scrap from farms finds its way to plants and shipyards turning out munitions—from guns to battleships—which make this country secure.

Farm scrap is in special demand, since it includes some of the heavier scrap iron and steel which steel mills want. New steel is approximately half scrap and half pig iron. Reports from the steel industry say that supplies of scrap on hand at the mills are dangerously low.

The nation's current scrap drive ends Nov. 15. Some of the items farmers may look for as scrap include worn-out plow points and shares, cultivator shovels and sweeps, horsedrawn equipment which has been replaced by tractors, old electric wire and cable, worn-out storage batteries, and windmill and water tank towers which have been replaced by modern pressure systems. Wire and screening also can be sold as scrap.

Farm machinery or equipment should not be scrapped if it can be reconditioned because one of the most important things farmers can do to conserve essential materials is to make the best use of farm machines and tools they already have on hand.

Although scrap does not sell for big prices, the financial return does mean something to farmers. Unless it is sold for scrap, discarded equipment or parts usually rust away with no benefits for anyone. The farmer also can consider that adequate production of new steel, which depends on scrap, affects the manufacture of new farm machinery and equipment.

Names and addresses of local scrap dealers can be obtained from county agents, county PMA offices, or from other members of the county agricultural mobilization committee. A general idea of prices being offered locally for scrap also can be obtained from committee members.

Drought Areas to Feed Cactus-Cottonseed Meal

Cactus supplemented with cottonseed meal or cake will be used to carry many cattle through the winter in Southwest Texas areas where dry weather has made range grass scarce.

Pear burners have already started operations on some ranches, burning the thorns of the cactus so cattle can eat it. In addition to the kerosene burner which has been used for many years, some ranchmen are experimenting with the use of butane and propane gas as a fuel for the burners.

Cactus Products Co., near Cotulla, Texas, has announced plans for dehydrating cactus for mixing with cottonseed meal or other feeds for range cattle. Cottonseed cake or mixtures of cottonseed meal and salt are widely used to supplement range grass or cactus in this area.

Nutritionists Discuss Cottonseed Meal

The use of cottonseed meal in livestock feeding was one of the major topics of discussion by speakers at the Texas Nutrition Conference at Texas A. & M. College Oct. 25-26, according to Garlon A. Harper, assistant in nutrition for the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service.

In addition to talks on cottonseed meal by K. A. Kuiken of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company and on meal-and-salt mixtures by J. K. Riggs of Texas A. & M., a number of research workers from state and federal Experiment Stations referred to their results with cottonseed meal in their talks.

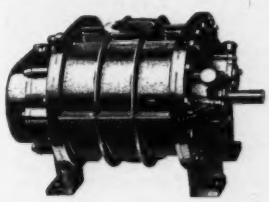
Kirkland Directs Georgia Future Farmer Show

Byron A. Kirkland served as ringmaster during the showing of beef and dairy cattle at the Future Farmer livestock show at the Georgia State Fair at Macon during October.

The new southeastern field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service is renewing acquaintance with and meeting many livestock leaders in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama during the current busy season of agricultural and livestock meetings.

• It's easier to get ahead than to keep ahead.

V. P. L. CUTS REPAIR COSTS



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TIMELY TIPS

On Livestock Feeding

• **Selling Time is Planning Time**—Many cattle raisers in dry areas are finding their calves disappointingly light. Now is the time to plan supplemental feeding for heavier calves next year. Bred cows on most farms and ranches should be getting some protein concentrate now to produce a healthy calf and be in condition to produce milk for it.

Plans should also be made now to creep feed calves next spring and summer. Small amounts of supplemental feed in the creep will produce heavier, more profitable calves. Many cattlemen, like Clyde Bradford of Swisher County, Texas, have found creep-feeding "the cheapest feed you can buy."

Cottonseed pellets, meal or cake for the cows now, and a creep feed mixture of seven parts grain and one part cottonseed meal for the calves after they are big enough to eat, is a combination which can't be beat for more and heavier calves.

• **Culling Beef Herds**—Dr. R. S. Glasscock, formerly a staff member of the Florida Experiment Station, recommends that cows which are fat because they did not raise a good calf should be culled before winter. He says, "The weight of a calf at weaning represents the year's production of the cow, and a cow that doesn't produce a calf that is of good weight when weaned should be sold when she is fat from summer grazing."

Culling "loafers" and providing plenty of feed for "workers" is the quickest way to increase beef cattle profits.

• **Good Fall and Winter Milk Production**—Usually, during fall and winter months, milk production goes down and costs rise. The most practical way to increase production and lower the cost of milk production is: (1) provide green pasture if possible, (2) feed cottonseed meal liberally when pastures are poor, (3) feed adequate amounts of roughage such as mixtures of cottonseed hulls and hay or silage, (4) feed grain according to production, (5) supply fresh, warm water and (6) provide adequate shelter during severe weather.

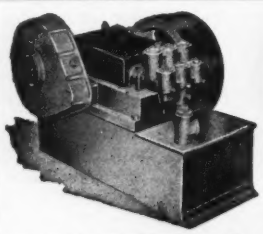
• **Good Breeding and Good Feeding Go Together**—University of Arkansas Extension Dairyman T. P. Head calls attention to the decline in the number of dairy cattle and suggests that better breeding and better care and feeding are needed if the fewer cows are to produce enough milk.

Special care is needed in raising dairy heifers efficiently and economically. Much high priced milk is saved if calves are fed a good calf starter to replace all milk in the ration after they are eight to 10 weeks of age. A good starter which may be mixed at home is: 25 pounds of ground yellow corn; 37½ pounds of coarsely-ground oats; 12½ pounds of wheat bran; 12½ pounds of cottonseed meal; 12½ pounds of skim milk powder; and one pound, each, of calcium supplement, bone meal and salt.

• **Starting Fattening Pigs Right**—Most fall litters will soon be weaned and ready for the fattening lot. They usually make more profit if they gain fast and go to market ahead of the rush. Healthy pigs, fed balanced rations, don't waste time or feed.

Pigs should be castrated, vaccinated and wormed before weaning. When weaning, remove the sow from the pen the pigs are accustomed to and provide plenty water and feed so the pigs won't miss their mother. Most lonesome pigs are hungry pigs. A self-feeder is a good foster mother.

It is a good plan to let pigs balance their own ration from a self-feeder containing protein supplement in one compartment and grain in another. Fill the protein supplement compartment with a half and half mixture of cottonseed meal and tankage. Add 20 percent of alfalfa meal if pigs are not on pasture.—*Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association.*



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Survey Shows Fertilizer's Role in Crop Production

New information on the most effective use of fertilizer supplies in crop production is coming out of a nationwide survey by the National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee. "Fertilizer Use and Crop Yields in the United States," final report in a series of five, was released this week by the Committee, composed of representatives of USDA and the state agricultural experiment stations. The report of 107 tables gives an up-to-date picture of how nitrogen, phosphorus, potash—and in some cases, lime—is being used on 23 major crops. It indicates what yield increases could be expected if more fertilizer were applied and what decreases would result if fertilizer use were reduced. The estimates, made by soil and crop scientists in each state, are based on thousands of field experiments conducted over the past five years.

One More Champion Shown In "Feeding Practices"

The list of national champion animals shown in pictures in the new "1952 Feeding Practices" bulletin has been increased by one since the bulletin was published, A. L. Ward, director of the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association, reports.

The Jersey cow shown on Page 22 of the bulletin as an example of artificial insemination was 1950 Grand Champion of the Tennessee Junior Jersey Show. After the picture was selected for the "Feeding Practices" this cow was named senior and grand champion of the 1951 National Junior Jersey Show.

Sylvia Jean Fisher, Dyer, Tenn., 4-H Club member, is the owner of the cow, which was produced by artificial insemination and is the daughter of a bull that has sired some 7,000 calves for the West Tennessee Artificial Breeding Association since 1945.

Texas Chemist Reports

Desirable Trends in Fertilizer Sales

Distribution of sales of fertilizer in Texas by counties and by fertilizer grades and materials from Jan. 1 through June 30, as reported by State Chemist J. F. Fudge in Progress Report No. 1399 of the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station reveals several new trends in fertilizer usage in the state. This information is based on reports of sales which must be submitted to the state chemist by all guarantors of fertilizer within three days after each sale.

Total sales of fertilizer during this six-months period considerably exceeded the tonnage sold in an entire year prior to five years ago. About two-thirds of the total was mixed goods and one-third materials.

Fertilizer grades having a 1-2-1 ratio (5-10-5 and nigher multiples) accounted for nearly two-thirds of the mixed goods sold. Fertilizer grades having a 1-3-1 ratio (4-12-4 and higher) accounted for only about one-sixtn of the tonnage of mixed goods this year as compared with nearly one-half three years ago. Sales of the 1-1-1 ratio (8-8-8 and higher) accounted for about one-twelfth of the total tonnage of mixed goods; sales of the 8-8-8 grade were 13 times as great as they were three years ago. This strong trend toward narrowing the ratio between nitrogen and phosphoric acid is an excellent one, Mr. Fudge reports, because the narrower ratio is a better fertilizer for most crops and soils, and also because it tends to conserve superphosphate, which is scarce due to the world shortage of sulfur.

Another desirable trend is toward higher multiples of approved ratios, Mr. Fudge points out. For example, sales of grades of the 1-2-1 ratio having analyses higher than 5-10-5 amounted to about 14,000 tons this year, whereas none of these grades were offered three years ago. In general, as the grade goes up, the cost per unit of plant food goes down. This trend is particularly important in the western part of Texas, where transportation charges are an important part of the price the consumer pays for his plant food.

The total tonnage of materials was only slightly greater than a year ago (about one-half more than three years ago), but significant changes occurred in the proportion of the total accounted for by the individual materials. For the first time in Texas, anhydrous ammonia was a major source of nitrogen. The tonnage of nitrogen derived from anhydrous ammonia (2,855 tons of N) was greater than that derived from ammonium sulfate (2,221 tons) and nitrate of soda (331 tons) combined, and equal to almost half of the nitrogen derived from ammonium nitrate (5,416 tons) or ammonium phosphate (5,847 tons of N). Available phosphoric acid derived from ordinary superphosphate (4,320 tons) was approximately equal to that derived from concentrated superphosphate (4,989 tons), but only slightly over half of that derived from ammonium phosphate (7,914 tons). The tonnage of unacidulated phosphates (mostly ground rock phosphate) was practically equal to that of ordinary superphosphate.

The tonnage of nitrogen derived from materials this year was about one-half greater than that derived from mixed goods, while the tonnage of available phosphoric acid derived from mixed goods was about one-half greater than that derived from materials. Mixed goods provided 41 percent of the nitrogen this year, as compared with 69 percent three years ago, and 59 percent of the available phosphoric acid as compared with 67 percent three years ago. The total tonnage of nitrogen was about one-third above that of a year ago, but there was only a slight increase in the tonnage of available phosphoric acid. The tonnage of potash was about one-fourth above that of a year ago. Practically all of the potash was sold in mixed goods.

• Even people who love their work just can't abide Mondays.

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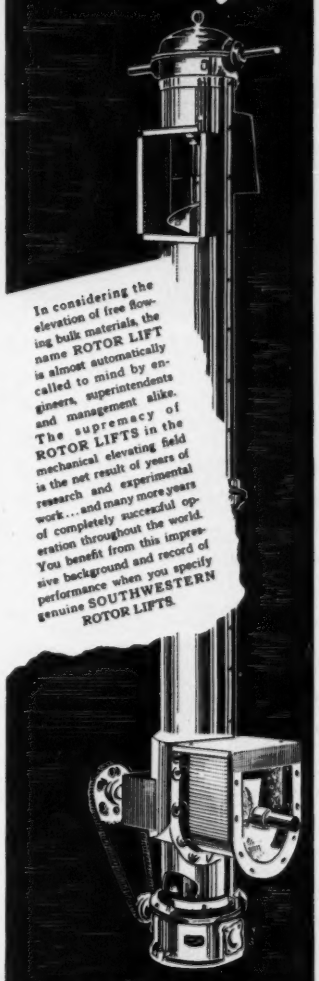

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THIS IS OUR 52ND YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Report from Canada:

1951 Oilseed Crops Show Expansion

Canada's 1951 oilseed crops are considerably larger than last year, reports indicate. Flaxseed production is officially estimated at 9,895,000 bushels from 1,112,200 acres compared with 4,686,000 bushels from 560,000 acres in 1950. However, it is expected that poor weather late in the season reduced current yields slightly, so that final production of 9,700,000 bushels may be more realistic.

The marketing situation and outlook for flaxseed in Canada has changed markedly since 1949. There was a heavy carry-over of almost 11 million bushels at the beginning of the 1949-50 crop year, but with a small crop and good sales, stocks on Aug. 1, 1950, were down to about 4.5 million bushels. Most of this was sold and moved before the 1950 crop came in. With a 1950 crop of only about 4.7 million bushels, the Canadian flaxseed situation became quite tight. Crushers found it difficult to obtain sufficient seed to keep in operation and, for the first time since 1939, substantial quantities of flaxseed were imported. Almost one million bushels were purchased from the U.S. during the crop year 1950-51.

The current crop year began with a small carry-over of 1,163,000 bushels, most of which will be crushed by the time the 1951 crop moves to market. With a good crop coming in, however, the Canadian flaxseed supply situation is considerably better than it was last year.

Domestic requirements are estimated at around six million bushels, which would leave about five million bushels for export during the 1951-52 crop year and for carry-over at the end of the year. On the basis of a carry-over on Aug. 1, 1952, about equal to this year, around four million bushels will be available for export.

• **Soybeans**—Canadian soybean acreage and production have established new records this year. An area of 176,100 acres, 24 percent larger than in 1950, has produced an estimated 3,962,000 bushels of beans compared with 3,323,000 in 1950. Soybean acreage continues to be confined to the Province of Ontario. Early maturing varieties are being used and plantings are being extended to central and eastern Ontario in addition to the primary area in the southwestern part of the province. Combine harvesting is general, and the crop has been introduced widely into the rotational pattern of Ontario farming. With better varieties, favorable prices, and an expanding market, interest in soybean production has grown.

The marketing situation and outlook for Canadian soybeans continues to be excellent. With the margarine industry operating at a higher level than last year, when 94 million pounds were produced, the Canadian market continues to absorb all of the domestic soybean production. In 1950, Canadian soybean production was still less than half of total requirements.

It is estimated that eight million bushels of soybeans were crushed in Canada during the 1950-51 crop year, compared with 5.5 million in 1949-50. This figure probably will be exceeded in 1951-52.

Soybean imports for domestic crushing during the 1950-51 crop year, almost all from the U.S., totaled about 4.7 million bushels, and are expected to be about the same in 1951-52.

• **Sunflower Seed**—The 1951 sunflower seed acreage is unofficially and tentatively estimated at 21,500 acres, all in Manitoba. This compares with 26,000 acres in 1950 and the record of 60,000 acres in 1949. Although the lateness of the planting season this year led farmers to shift some acreage to coarse grains, production is expected to be about 10,750,000 pounds, an increase from the 9,880,000 pounds produced in 1950. Yields were very low in 1950 so that in spite of the reduction in acreage, more nearly normal yields this year will result in a larger crop.

Sunflower seed is grown for processing in a farmer-owned plant in Altona, Manitoba, and the producers have an interest in growing enough seed to insure plant operations. The plant has increased its capacity and is producing a refined salad oil as well as crude oil.

• **Rapeseed**—Rapeseed acreage is tentatively estimated at 7,000 acres compared with 1,400 acres harvested in 1950, 20,000 in 1949 and 80,000 in 1948. A crop of 3,850,000 pounds is expected this year.

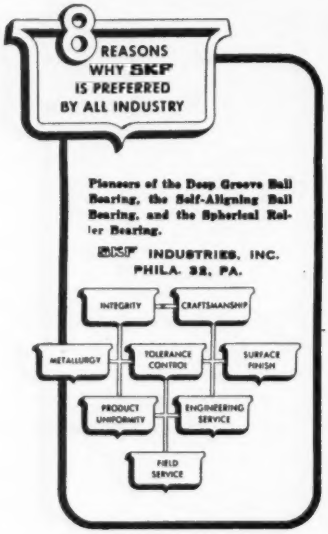
Rapeseed was originally introduced into Saskatchewan in 1943 to meet needs

$4 Picking Hastens Mechanization

A $4 a hundred cotton picking wage ceiling set for the San Joaquin Valley may be hastening mechanization of the cotton harvest there by two years, employment officals believe.

Even with more than 70,000 pickers estimated at work in the Valley, farm placement service officials report that nearly 53 percent of the cotton being ginned late in October was machine harvested. At least 3,600 machine pickers are being used in the Valley, it was said, at $2.20 a hundred pounds, and more are being brought in from the South and Southwest by train and truck.

Last year at the same time there were 69,500 hand pickers in Valley cotton fields, and the year before there were 101,900. It is estimated that 6,000 machine pickers could more than handle a 1,500,000-bale crop.



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Muskogee, Oklahoma

for marine-engine lubricating oil. A processing plant was established at Moose Jaw and the crop was widely grown. The oil was not accepted for edible purposes in Canada, although it was shipped to Europe for use in margarine and shortening manufacture. With dollar difficulties, European countries could not buy the rapeseed oil that Canada was capable of producing and, without a domestic market, the crop practically disappeared in 1950. No rapeseed was crushed during the 1950-51 year.

The crop was planted on an increased acreage this year under the stimulus of a dealer who entered into contracts with growers in anticipation of finding a European market. Although the Moose Jaw plant has been dismantled and moved, it is reported that seed will be crushed in the Saskatoon plant of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and it is expected that the product will move almost exclusively to western Europe.

The fate of rapeseed production in Canada seems to depend on the disposition of this year's crop. The crop grows well in Saskatchewan and, if the oil can be sold in Europe or if the prejudice against its use in Canada can be overcome, rapeseed could become a stable crop, grown on a small acreage each year.

Irrigation in Oklahoma Has Big Possibilities

The W. C. Austin Federal Irrigation Project in Oklahoma has about 50,000 acres under irrigation, J. D. Fleming of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association points out, with about 60 percent of the project in cotton. Some farmers in the area will produce more than two bales of cotton per acre this year, it is said. "The average yield will climb sharply," Mr. Fleming believes, "when the growers generally become accustomed to this method of farming."

It is estimated that Oklahoma has about 400,000 acres that ultimately can be developed for irrigation. Mr. Fleming said this week: "The only elements needed to advance this work are time and know-how. The know-how comes first due to unsatisfactory results experienced to date in some areas. We need research which has not been carried out as yet. We need some demonstrations under the guidance of irrigation specialists. The county agents have access to these specialists who will guide and supervise the work. A few counties have this work underway, but all counties having access to the following rivers need a demonstration: Red, Washita, North and South Canadian, and the Arkansas and several of their tributaries.

"There are great possibilities for soybeans as well as cotton," Mr. Fleming says, "where water is available. Peanuts are an unknown factor, but should respond under certain conditions, as they did in the past season."

Opens Branch Office

Nellis Feed Co., Chicago feed ingredient brokerage firm, has opened a branch office at 925 Marine Trust Building, Buffalo, N. Y., President Joseph G. Nellis has announced. Don L. Huffman has been named manager of the new office.

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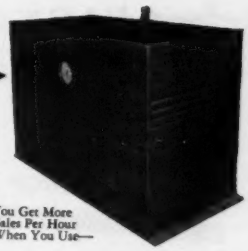

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N. M. Specialist Gives Planting Seed Pointers

Proper care in harvesting, ginning and storing cotton is especially important for farmers who are raising a crop for pure seed, Marshall O. Thompson, extension cotton marketing specialist at New Mexico A. & M. College, points out. He has this advice for farmers in carrying out those three important steps:

Harvesting—cotton for pure seed production should be allowed to mature and dry in the field. Cotton should not be picked still green, because green seed will heat in storage and will not germinate next spring. Only clean pick-sacks and clean trailers should be used.

Ginning—cotton should be ginned in a plant that has been thoroughly cleaned. In New Mexico the gin should have been inspected by an authorized inspector of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association. Certification tags can be issued in that state only for seed ginned at an inspected gin.

Storing—seeds should be stored in a building with plenty of ventilation. Sacked seed is less apt to heat than seed stored in bulk. The seed should be checked often for heating. If it seems too warm, it should be turned, aired and cooled as soon as possible. Where a large amount of bulk seed is to be handled, a cooling system with air ducts and a large-volume fan should be installed. Details for such a system may be obtained from the Extension Service, State College, N. M.

"The present outlook indicates that the 1952 supply of 1517-C seed will be short," Mr. Thompson says. "Even with New Mexico's greatest seed harvest per acre expected this fall, the demand for this seed will far exceed the supply. So, we can't affort to lose any of this seed from mishandling either in picking, ginning or storing."

Arkansas Farmer Helps Afghans Grow Cotton

Until this year, cotton has been a loser's crop in Afghan Turkestan, although this great plain of Afghanistan lies just across the Oxus River from the Russian province which supplies 60 percent of the Soviet Union's cotton. But a transplanted Arkansas dirt farmer, Bill Dickinson of Little Rock, is changing that.

Sent to Afghanistan under the United Nations Technical Assistant Program, Mr. Dickinson planted demonstration fields which, he says, "are going to show from 500 to 750 pounds of lint cotton per acre."

In order to increase the cotton yield, Mr. Dickinson had to change the production habits of the Afghans, who broadcast their cotton seed as they do wheat. He introduced a practical hand hoe to the farmers in order to teach them to weed their cotton, and now is trying to reform their gathering methods, which consists of picking with one hand while holding up the corner of a shirttail as a bag with the other—a method which results in a picking rate of about 45 pounds a day.

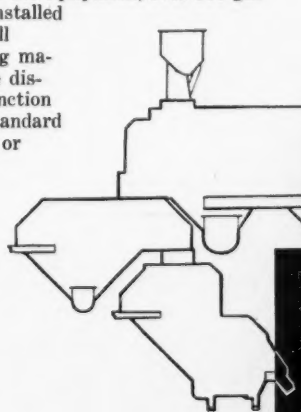
Mr. Dickinson has also persuaded the local gin and oil mill to give the cottonseed cake produced to the farmers instead of burning it for fuel.

the trend is toward regulated feed

As modern gin plants become more elaborate and more expensive in the effort to handle mechanically harvested cotton, many gin owners are realizing the fallacy of placing most of their tremendous investment entirely at the mercy of the suction boy. They want to improve on an old fashioned system which permits a large portion of the machinery to be fed irregularly—too much cotton one minute, not enough the next.

As a result, more and more ginners are discovering that it pays off in the long run to place more of their extracting-cleaning equipment under feeder control below the distributor and less of it up in the top of the gin plant where even the most efficient machinery is usually handicapped by unscientific operating conditions.

Following this trend toward regulated feed for a larger portion of the equipment, over 300 gin plants have now installed additional Mitchell extracting-cleaning machinery below the distributor, in conjunction with the basic Standard Unit, Super Unit or Super Chief Unit.



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CLEANING AND EXTRACTING SYSTEM

for

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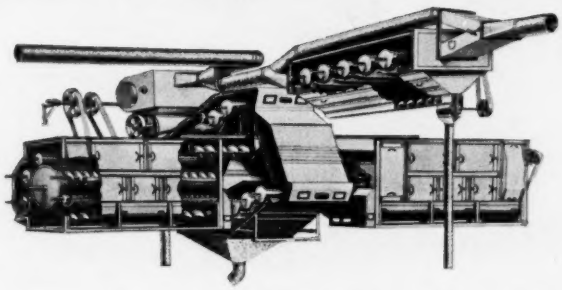

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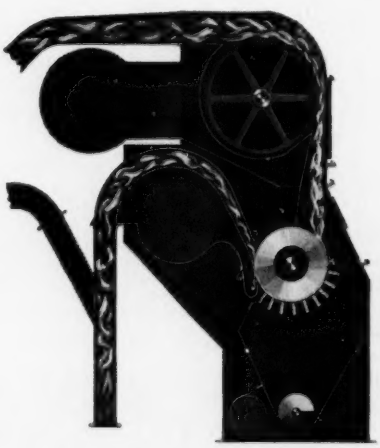

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